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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Will Curb Road Fatalities

Canada Fights First Kidnaper

Hindenburg Advises in His Will

Costa Rica Feels 'Red' Strike

Cuba Puts Off Private Debts

Roosevelt Trip Cost Him $391

THE United States rouses itself to combat the causes of a 20 per cent increase in deaths by traffic accidents in the first half of 1934. Specifically, the drunken driver, the "road hog" and the "speed maniac" are to be curbed at whatever necessary cost. States, cities, villages and many prominent individuals take up the war to eliminate the hazard of the road. The National Safety Council estimates that if the curb is not made effective, persons slain in traffic in 1934 will exceed 35,000, as against 31,000 in 1933, when 4100 of the victims were school children. This new campaign promises to succeed for the same reason that the mass movement against indecent movies is winning—It is a spontaneous reaction of the people against senseless evils that can be ended.

* * *

Mountain states prepare to spend large sums eliminating dangerous road curves and hills to reduce traffic accidents. In flat, low country yellow lights and black-and-white barred signs are to warn of intersecting highways. CWA workers assemble entirely new traffic information to guide in drafting regulations. Roads are to be watched for ignorant drivers. Driving education will be pushed. Automobile owners will be asked to sign pledges to be careful, considerate. There remains, looming above all, the intoxication problem. Something far more effective than now must be found to squash the intoxicated slayer's sniffling alibi—"I'm not to blame; I was drunk."

* * *

Canada is excited and furious when kidnapers seize John S. Labatt, London, Ont., brewer, and hold him for $150,000 ransom. The Labatt family is warned in a note to provide the money within 24 hours and not to notify the police on pain of dire consequences. Police are notified. Canada regards this case as doubly important. It is the first time kidnapers have attempted to operate in the Dominion—If the police effort succeeds, this first case may be the last.

* * *

Germany receives sage counsel President Paul von Hindenburg left to the people in his will. He assures his troubled countrymen that "the old German spirit will fight its way up again through the fierce fire of suffering and passion." He says the new Fatherland has not been founded on a "frenzied doctrine foreign to us," but "within the frame and responsibility of the entire nation"—It will be built "on the basis of the free development of the individual."

* * *

Costa Rica experiences a serious strike in the banana fields. The strikers have 400 men under arms, as against 100 national police. Several planters have abandoned their farms after being threatened with assassination. The strikers have ordered that no fruit be cut for steamers arriving. The Communist Party issues a manifesto assuming responsibility for the strike and scoffing suggestion that the foreign Communist leaders be deported—The menace that hides its hand in the United States flaunts itself openly in the little Latin Republic.

* * *

Italy prepares for a realistic rehearsal of war. Into the section between Bologna and Florence will pour invading "Red" forces, which defending "Blue" forces will endeavor to crush or repulse. Every device adopted by Italy for modern warfare will be employed in the sham battling. Premier Mussolini will be on the field constantly. Every Cabinet Minister will be in an active post of command. This last arrangement offers a promising idea—If all Cabinet Ministers knew they would be sent to the front, wars might have a hard time getting themselves declared.

* * *

Cuba, which declared a moratorium on $53,000,000 in foreign loans in April, now extends that policy to loans of private business and home-owners. Sugar mills get a complete moratorium until 1936, when a graduated payment scale goes into effect. Sugar growers need not pay the mills until 1942. Farm and home-owners get until 1939, but pay interest. Thus Cuba learns modern ways. Joaquin Martinez Saenz, a leader of the ABC, challenges Col. Fulgencio Batista to a duel—If Batista pays any attention this will show how very much Cuba has still to learn.

* * *

The Washington Post estimates President Roosevelt's long voyage through the Canal to Honolulu and back cost him $391. The trip in similar style would cost a private individual $150,000. The cruiser Houston and its escorts had to be kept moving by the navy anyway. The telegraphing of 150,000 words cost nothing instead of $31,500 because navy wireless did it. On the special transcontinental train everybody paid merely regular fare. The moral is plain—The man with a big travel bug and small purse should consider saving himself elected President.

Maine Polishes Old Adage As Party Candidates Get In Line for Coming Election

Democrats Confident, Despite Republican Forecasts, That State Will Express Nation's Indorsement of Roosevelt Administration

Remembering that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation," a Monitor political writer visited the down-east preëlection battlefield, and here presents the first of two articles discussing the situation there. Today the case for the Democrats is considered, while the next article will give attention to Republican prospects and summarize the case for both sides.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 15—As the Maine Democratic and Republican Parties throw their political machines into gear in preparation for the September election, the nation becomes figuratively a country of back-seat drivers.

From behind the driver's seat anxious Administration officials coach the Maine Democrats and equally vigilant Republican leaders give counsel to the state G. O. P., while the nation generally gives concentrated heed to the outcome.

Both parties are taking seriously the political axiom that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation." National Democratic chieftains believe that a second victory for Democratic Gov. Louis J. Brann would demonstrate President Roosevelt's strength in the nation to be still at a high-water mark. Conversely, Republican leaders look to Maine to provide the first tangible proof of the much-propagandized recession of Democratic strength.

Largely due to the sanguine predictions of Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, who recently spent a day in Maine, the impression has animated principally the Republican press that the Pine Tree State is about to repudiate Governor Brann and revert to its historic rock-ribbed Republicanism.

But is Maine, the State which has never experienced two Democratic state administrations in succession, going to cast out suave, high-tension Governor Brann?

A swing through Maine presents one with at least four reasons why one should not prematurely accept the Republican predictions of Governor Brann's defeat.

First: Alfred Ames, wealthy lumberman of Machias and Republican candidate for Governor, is not regarded as an overly strong political figure, while the Democrats and some independents dub him an inordinately weak contender, unseasoned politically, barren of oratory and of consequential public service.

He will have to contend against a colorful, popular figure in Governor Brann, who is a fluent speaker,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Youth Convene To Solve Their Own Problems

Nearly 500 From 30 States Meet in New York for Conferences

Have Broad Program

Practically Every Organization of Young People Is Represented at Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Nearly 500 young persons representing youth and youth organizations in 30 states gathered here to attend the opening session of the First American Youth Congress being held at New York University today, Thursday and Friday, under the auspices of the Central Bureau for Young America.

Described as "a meeting of, by and for youth," the Congress is the result of 7000 letters sent out six months ago to every discoverable youth organization and hundreds of young men and women not belonging to any organized group to test their interest in problems which they are now facing. The five round table conferences to be held during the three days will take up the questions of transient youth, education, peace, employment insurance and child labor.

Many Groups Included

Groups represented include Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Red Cross, the Junior League, CCC camps, Young Communists' League, Knickerbocker Democrats, Farmers' Holiday and Metropolitan Junior Achievement.

By encouraging a cross-sectional view of the political, educational, social and cultural opinions of young people as well as bringing forth an expression from outstanding adult leaders, some of whom are serving as chairmen at the round tables, the bureau sponsoring the congress is hoping to draw up a platform setting forth youth's immediate needs.

Six boys are here from the transient camps, maintained by the Government. The chairman of the "transient" session is Mr. William J. Plunkert, commissioner of the transient division of the FERA, which is taking care of large numbers of boys and girls who have taken to the road in an attempt to solve employment problems. An interested participant at this round table is Thomas Minehan, author of "Boy and Girl Tramps of America."

Stress Idea of Democracy

The session on "peace" will be presided over by Mr. Ernest R. Bryan of the World Peace Foundation. This discussion a swell as that on education is of special interest to the National Student League, while the subjects of "employment" and "insurance" are attracting the young Socialists.

The conference is stressing that any consolidation of youth must be along strictly democratic lines, marking a deviation from the tendency toward a dictatorship such as characterizes the youth movement in certain European countries.

Eight months ago, the plan for the Central Bureau for Young America was originated by Miss Viola Ilma, author of "And Now, Youth" and editor of the magazine Modern Youth.

U. S. Keeps Its Promise to Haitians

Evacuation of Marines Knocks Another Chip From Ebbing Empire

Stands in Line With Freeing Filipinos

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The U. S. Marines took down their colors for the last time in Haiti last night and today left the island republic—for better or for worse—to rule itself. Today the Haitian flag flies in front of Marine Headquarters.

The incident marks an important step in the practical application of the "good neighbor" policy toward Latin America and gives to the historically romantic black nation an opportunity to prove the ability of self-government stoutly maintained through 19 years of American occupation which amounted to American sovereignty, in fact if not in name.

With the exception of control over finances which has not yet been definitely arranged, all vestiges of the long United States supervision have come to an end. Public services have for some time been in Haitian hands. The Haitian Guard was turned over to its native officers on Aug. 1. A Haitian Legislature and executive have been functioning since 1930. Now the force of American arms is withdrawn.

Dwindling of An Empire

While the incident is of direct importance only to Haiti itself, it is of major symbolic importance to the United States and to its neighbors. Coupled with the granting of independence to the Philippines, it marks the waning of an epoch in American history. Public sentiment and national policy have turned against imperialistic ventures. The once rapidly expanding sphere of American influence backed by arms is now contracting. The implications of Spanish War conquest and of President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy have been renounced.

The Haitian withdrawal is the third piece of tangible evidence the Roosevelt Administration offers to Latin America of the sincerity of its "good neighbor" protestations.

First was the abrogation of the Platt Amendment which tied Cuba to United States apron strings. Second was passage and approval of the Philippine Independence Bill. Now the marines are withdrawn from the last piece of foreign soil—with the exception of the China stations—where they were sent during the country's brief experiment in the pleasures of colonial empire and "manifest destiny."

It means that as far as practically possible at the present moment the United States has committed itself

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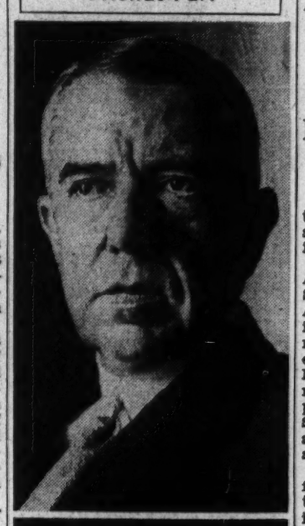
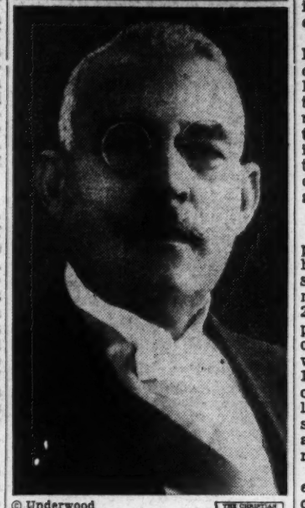
Friends Part





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Maj.-Gen. John H. Russell
Commandant of Marines

Stenio Vincent
President of Haiti

American Occupation of 19 Years Put Island on Solid Basis

Future Now Rests Wholly on People

to a recognition of the same rights of self-government for others which it insists upon for itself.

Only subject peoples left under the American flag are those of Guam, Samoa and the Virgin Islands. Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands are integral parts of United States territory capable, at least in theory, of eventually attaining statehood. Puerto Rico's status is somewhere, rather indefinite, in between. Its people are citizens of the United States and may aspire to statehood, although this possibility is not considered very seriously here.

The marines leave Haiti with a feeling of pride in their contribution to the physical well-being of the islanders and a record for disinterested and efficient administration.

It is the longest opportunity they have had throughout their history of occupations and landings to establish order in a backward country and they feel that their accomplishments constitute an honorable chapter in their history—a chapter which incidentally is now being written by the commandant of the marine corps, Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, and will soon be printed.

Order Out of Chaos

There is no questioning the great physical change which the Marines have wrought during the 19 years since Admiral Caperton sent the first marine contingent ashore on July 28, 1915. A rapid succession of political overturns had produced a condition of anarchy and banditry which culminated in the massacre of 167 political prisoners at the hands of the most recent President, Gillaume Sam, who shortly thereafter suffered a similar fate. Factional armies marauded the country. Chaos reigned.

The Marines' first task was to reestablish order. This was officially completed by 1920. Simultaneously they set about to build up the economic and social structure of the country. Tangible evidence of their success is left behind them in the form of roads, admirable sanitation, a military academy, ordered finance and a reduction in the public debt from $30,772,000 in 1915 to about $11,000,000 today.

To assure as much as is possible perpetuation of the order they

Drought Puts Crop Control Ahead a Year

President Prepares to Put Program Into Third and Final Phase

Says Food Is Ample

Takes Steps to Avert Undue Speculation and Profiteering in Supplies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—President Roosevelt today backed the Department of Agriculture in its determination to persist in its original crop control program regardless of drought-inspired criticism.

At his first press conference since his return from the West, the President asserted that the only change which the drought has or will make in Administration plans is to move their schedule of activities up one year. He said the drought has had the effect of reducing the surplus in one year as much as it had been expected to reduce it in two. Therefore, the Department of Agriculture is preparing to push ahead immediately with its third year program of control.

Mr. Roosevelt also assured the country that there is ample food in the country today and will be enough next winter. He said that the alarming increase in food prices reported in newspaper headlines constitutes "an unconscious effort to install fear." He agreed, however, that undoubtedly "chiselers" would attempt to take advantage of the relative scarcity after the years of superabundance, but that the Government was ready for them armed with all the power necessary to prevent profiteering and unwarranted speculation.

Thinks Relief Funds Adequate

Touching on all aspects of the drought situation in a general discussion, Mr. Roosevelt expressed confidence in the adequacy of existing relief funds to meet all needs at least up until the time the next Congress meets. He was uncertain whether more than the $525,000,000 allotted for drought relief could be made available without act of Congress, but felt that the likelihood of further funds being needed was remote.

Asked how he would handle food profiteers, Mr. Roosevelt declined to be specific, but replied he was confident the Government had ample legal power to punish any attempt to profit out of food shortages. As for excessive speculation on the produce exchanges, he pointed to new federal authority over all kinds of exchanges, and indicated it would be used to the fullest extent to prevent any corner on the market which would send food prices climbing.

Citing the case of an amateur grain trader who boosted wheat to $1.28 last July—after which it crashed in one day alone to 95—he indicated there would be no repetition of such a spectacle.

Will Prevent Corners

How this will be done has already been provided for, he indicated, in the "third year" program of the AAA. This contemplated a control over surplus of such a nature that there will always be enough to prevent shortage or starvation but not too much to constitute a burden on prices. The only danger to the permanent maintenance of such a delicate balance in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion is a speculative effort to corner the market.

He indicated that this had already been considered when the AAA was drafting its third year program and that the machinery will be ready when and if such a danger arises.

Asked specifically what effect the drought had had on the crop control program Mr. Roosevelt insisted it had had none whatever.

Instead of constituting any threat to the country's food supply, Mr. Roosevelt insisted that it had merely performed the task set for the second year of reductions. The AAA is now free to move ahead with its final control work a year ahead of schedule.

Surplus Kept on Farms

It has already been indicated at AAA headquarters that a plan was being perfected whereby the surplus would be retained on the farms—each farmer probably being allotted a certain surplus storage quota. Mr. Roosevelt did not confirm these details, but his views on the subject left room for such a scheme. He considered the primary objective to be a reduction in the surplus to a point where United States food prices will no longer be subject to world market prices.

He said United States wheat prices had actually begun to achieve this independence of world prices before the drought struck. And he believes it can be permanently maintained, so long as the surplus is kept to a necessary minimum.

But rigid control over speculation is an indispensable part of such a crop control plan. With the surplus kept down to the minimum safety margin a corner and sky high prices would always be possible if produce exchanges were unregulated.

With the adequate regulation, however, he believed that prices could be kept from going out of reason—that is they could be kept at the parity price without being allowed to go higher, farmers would get their just returns, but city dwellers would not be penalized unfairly as the farmer is supposed to have been penalized since the war days.

Hungary's Rulers Maintain Close Ties With Reich

There Is, However, Strong Royalist Party Backing Hapsburg Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Evidence of the Hungarian Government's continued desire to foster friendship with Germany is seen in the visit of a large delegation of the Hungarian official youth organization, Levente, to Berlin.

These young Hungarians were given special attention by high German officials. Gen. Hermann Goering, Prussian Minister President, received them in his home and after accepting a medal from their leader, greeted them with a very cordial speech, in which he reminded them of all that Germany and Hungary had in common and assured them that Germany wanted to see a large, strong and prosperous Hungary.

A short time before this Mr. Julius Gömbös, the Hungarian Prime Minister, declared that Germany and Italy would be decisive factors in Europe and that Hungary sought the friendship of both of them.

The vigorous activity of M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, and his efforts to form a network of international pacts for the purpose of perpetuating the status quo have caused very pronounced displeasure here and this also has tended to drive the Hungarians closer than ever to Germany.

On the other hand, the Royalist Party here, which is strong, is for a return of the Hapsburgs, which means that they are opposed to Germany. This deprives Hungary's foreign policy of complete unity, but as long as Mr. Gömbös and Admiral Nicolas Horthy govern, Hungary is likely to maintain the closest ties with Berlin and to rejoice to see Germany strong and aggressive.

Railroads Lose Plea To Delay Operation Of New Pension Law

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The railroads of the country today were denied a temporary order in District of Columbia Supreme Court to restrain the Railroad Retirement Board from starting operation of the pension law passed by the last session of Congress.

Justice Procter, after being told by Mr. Hammond Chaffitz, representing the Attorney-General, that the board contemplates asking only enough advance of funds by the railroads to start administrative work, held that the railroads were not in danger of sufficient damage to warrant a temporary order.

As a result of the decision further hearings on the case probably will not be held for several weeks.

One hundred and fifty of the larger railroads of the country, through a counsel committee headed by Mr. R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, had attacked the retirement act on the ground it violated the commerce clause of the Constitution because it was not a regulation of interstate commerce, and also the Fifth Amendment by being arbitrary and depriving the carriers of property without due process of law.

Germany Warned To Push Exports Ahead of Imports

Huge Trade Loss in World Markets Brings Schacht Challenge

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Needs of German export trade are to be placed before those of the internal German market in every way, declared Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's economic dictator, in a short statement issued here today.

Germany's dwindling export trade has occupied much space in German foreign politics during these days, and many foreign firms say that Dr. Schacht has been taking advantage of Germany's lack of foreign currency with which to buy imported raw materials and has been spreading misleading reports that exporters cannot fulfill their foreign contracts. Dr. Schacht sharply repudiates this charge as un-German. The Government, he said, is taking all necessary measures to insure that the Government's needs are fulfilled before the needs of other branches of German trade are satisfied.

Dr. Schacht pointed out that Germany's export trade only takes 10 per cent of all Germany's manufactured products. Thus, the amount of imported raw materials needed to cope with this small percentage, he says, does not play a decisive rôle in relationship to the whole of German production.

Dr. Schacht's statement is regarded as hardly compatible with the compulsory lowering of the standard of living in National Socialist Ger-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

LaGuardia Waves His Baton; Just Dotes on His Fortissimo

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Mayor is become, amid great applause, a maestro.

With the wave of a wand in the music grove of Prospect Park last night, Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia became probably the first and only—and may be the last—bandmaster-mayor in the United States.

Twelve thousand persons heard his interpretation of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," with the Edwin Franko Goldman Band doing the playing, and the cheering was terrific and prolonged. Mr. LaGuardia, whose list of "M" titles now is Major-Mayor-Maestro, functioned so well, indeed, that he was recalled for bows.

To the average ear, Maestro LaGuardia's reading of the Sousa score was entirely satisfying. He got the boys off practically simultaneously, and he held them in tempo with a vigorous up-and-down beat, such as Sousa himself used to employ. If anything, the Mayor was more enthusiastic at his chore, and the musicians forgot any personal political differences they may have had with the Mayor, and gave wholeheartedly of their lung reserve.

One spectator, presumably a Tammany spy, quibbled over the Mayor's handling of some of the passages, sneering at use of the left hand to obtain certain pianissimo effects, but this was obviously nothing more than an attempt to drag a political herring across the Mayor's musical trail.

Maestro LaGuardia put on his glasses before starting, and this convinced the audience that he actually was reading the notes. The only element of doubt on this point developed when the Mayor flung his arms sharply, indicating that a violent fortissimo was to ensue immediately, and the response was only a dainty running of flutes. However, when the musicians finally reached the fortissimo portion, which the Mayor evidently had in mind, he was still strong, and the finish was a sensation of sound.

The Mayor seemed to enjoy himself. Later in the program, from his seat in the audience, he joined in the community sing, and was in very good voice.

Mayor LaGuardia's father was a United States Army bandmaster.

The Guests Serve Themselves

THE cafeteria idea has entered the home. Read about the modified buffet serving plan, which enables the guests to take what they want and enjoy it while it is at its best, on the

Women's Activities Page
Friday

Doing Away With Nagging

A MOTHER overheard her little girl tell another child about being "preached at." Some of the home talks had seemed to the girl as "mushy"—"almost idiotic"! What the chastened mother did will be told on the

Progress in Education
Page, Saturday

Louisville Offers College Courses To Police Force

Free Scholarships to Give Young Men Opportunity for Advancement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—As part of its plan to make policing a profession, Louisville's police school, one of the pioneer institutions of its kind in America, is preparing to offer, through the coöperation of the University of Louisville, a free four-year college course to members of the police force who desire to train themselves to become administrators or for scientific crime detection. A curriculum is being drawn up by Prof. George T. Ragsdale, who has been head of the police school since its inception in 1917.

This plan, believed here to be the first of its kind in the United States, was put forward by Mayor Neville Miller, who was dean of the university's law college before his election.

The university is expected to establish a department of police science. The tentative courses total 183 hours, with 100 hours sufficient for graduation. Among the principal courses are various types of law, sociology, including urban problems, and case work; photography, various branches of chemistry, psychology, and ballistics.

The plan grew out of an inquiry from the police department of Buenos Aires, Arg., as to the courses of the Louisville police school. Noting the 30 courses which each recruit is required to take, the Mayor suggested more thorough schooling for higher departmental positions.

A few universities offer such courses, but none is linked directly with a metropolitan police department, nor are scholarships available, it is declared here. The University of Louisville is a municipal, tax-supported institution which facilitates the free schooling plan.

Between 6 and 7 per cent of the patrolmen and junior officers of the Louisville department, graduates of the police school and under civil service, are high school graduates and some have had college training.

The plan is expected to enable these to further their education. Ten members of the department already have applied for university entrance this fall. If they desire, they may take extra subjects and obtain a full A. B. or B. S. degree.

Recall of Seattle Mayor Asked

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 15 (AP)—Recall of Mayor Charles L. Smith was demanded in petitions purporting to bear the signatures of 21,000 voters filed yesterday with Mr. James P. Kelly, chief registration clerk in the city comptroller's office. The move is an outgrowth of the recent longshoremen's strike. The petition was filed by Mr. Kenneth Caplan, representing the "Seattle Law and Order League."

Heavy 'Crop' of Candidates Higher Milk Prices Expected

Gasoline Rates Become Fairer

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Politics

Much Weeding to Be Done

Democratic hopes of picking up an extra Congressional seat in Massachusetts were elevated when it was learned yesterday that Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge will seek the Democratic nomination in the ninth district. That's Representative Robert Luce's territory.

When Mr. Frederic Cook, Secretary of State, glanced down the list of about 2500 names filed for participation as party candidates in the September primaries or as independents in the November election, the name of Mayor Russell was the most surprising discovery.

Mayor Russell was one of seven seeking Mr. Luce's chair. Back on the scene is Mr. Frederick S. Deitrick of Cambridge, a former Congressman who last term unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Luce. Mr. Luce as a hard-bitten critic of the New Deal is regarded as particularly vulnerable for the shots of Massachusetts' New Dealers. Political strategists are already talking about the prospects of inducing some of the contestants to withdraw in favor of Mayor Russell.

A record for the number of candidates filing was noted as the Secretary of State closed his doors. Last year 2036 filed; this year there were between 2500 and 2600.

Mr. Robert M. Washburn, Republican candidate for Senator, will be unopposed in the primaries. Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, former Boston Finance Commission head, filed his papers to oppose both Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole for the governorship.

It Costs to Advertise

Preëlection poster hanging time is here. The outdoor advertising division of the State Department of Public Works today warned political candidates against promiscuous placing of placards. Every election year, they say, over 25,000 illegally posted signs have to be torn down by the division.

To distribute signs legally candidates must obtain temporary permits which cost $1, in addition must pay 1 cent for each sign posted.

Prospective lawmakers and public servants should be up on these things, department workers think.

Milk

Price Pendulum Swings

The New England milk price pendulum began to swing up again today.

State Milk Administrator Joseph C. Cort says grain costs, skyrocketed by the drought, are eating into farm profits. Hay, shipped out of New England for the first time, instead of in, is scarce. And even the dealers are hard put keeping prices to the farmer up to the provisions of the federal code.

A price jump to householders Administrator Cort sees as inevitable. But now, he notes, the impending rise is understood by the consumer to be justified as a means to help stricken farmers, rather than line the pockets of distributors. Previous increases have been balked at by home milk buyers. This time the added pennies will be divided fairly between farmer and distributor, he says.

Gasoline

Explosion Averted

Threatened consumer explosions over gasoline price differentials ranging from one to three cents between neighboring towns have been averted. Irate motorists, rather than

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Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1934

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Things Present

Eighty thousand ships have passed through the Panama Canal since it was thrown open to world trade just 20 years ago. The story of the "big ditch" is one that all might well be familiar with, and it is offered as the leading article in today's Weekly Magazine Section. Francis P. Miller, chairman of the World's Student Federation, writes on "Can Youth Save the World?" Stokes Anthony Bennett argues that "There Doesn't Have to Be a 'Next War'!" Capt. Owen Tweedy tells us about "New Worlds to Conquer."

It is our guess that every Chamber of Commerce in southern California will revel in the second and third paragraphs of Sisley Huddleston's article, on the Editorial Page.

Baby games a daddy can share are discussed in today's article in the "Bringing Up the Baby" series, on the Women's Activities Page.

Mr. Gilmore takes us on an armchair journey to the Marshfield hills, on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and a continuation of the Wide Horizon as a daily feature of the new Editorial Page.

Early Primaries in Midwest Indicate Smashed Party Lines Over New Deal Issue in Fall

Nomination of Former Governor Donahey for Senator in Ohio Is Significant—Roosevelt Democrats Thus Far Appear to Have the Edge

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Primary elections, being held currently in most states, are swiftly preparing a contest over the New Deal in November in which there appear no shades of gray, but plain black and white.

Pivotal Ohio, nursery of presidential booms, yesterday chose its former Gov. A. V. Donahey to defend the Administration fortress against the Hoover standard bearer and outstanding "old dealer," Senator Simeon D. Fess, former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

In Nebraska, Representative Edward R. Burke, who received a bouquet from President Roosevelt in his Green Bay speech last week, was just ahead of former Gov. Charles W. Bryan, an opponent of present national policy, for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Former Representative Robert G. Simmons led the Republican field in the face of Senator George W. Norris's threat to go into the ring with both fists flying if Representative Simmons wins.

And in Idaho, with no senatorial seat up for election, interest turned on the gubernatorial primary, which Gov. C. Ben Ross was leading.

Sharp Line Is Drawn

It is apparent now that the two extremes of opinion over President Roosevelt's program will dominate contests, as successful candidates in state after state are returned who typify either the most conservative wing of the Old Deal, or support of the New.

The Democratic Party, however, finds itself faced with an aftermath of bitter factional strife. In Ohio the contest was severe between former Governor Donahey, Representative Charles West and Gov. George White. The successful candidate, former Governor Donahey, is a sort of independent New Dealer. It was significant that he received a peace message and bouquet last night from Postmaster-General James A. Farley, the party maestro, when the results were scarcely known.

The unsuccessful candidates in Ohio each led a party faction, Mr. West, who ran second, had the support of Senator Robert J. Bulkley, behind whom in this instance was said to be former Gov. James G. Cox, President Roosevelt's running-mate in 1920. Mr. West's defeat leaves this faction high and dry. The third candidate, Gov. George White, also led a political group. However, the support which his readiness to send troops into strife-torn areas may have gained him in some circles was counterbalanced by unrelenting antagonism of labor.

Deep Party Pit in Missouri

In Missouri, which held its primaries last week, an even more difficult party abyss is left. "Boss Tom" Pendergast's Kansas City machine swept over the State and nominated Judge Harry Truman, a country lawyer, against Senator Roscoe D. Patterson, another untiring New Deal opponent and senatorial wheelhorse.

Judge Truman's victory left two shattered political machines by the wayside—the St. Louis backers of Representative John J. Cochrane, and Senator Bennett Champ Clark's personal group behind Representative Jacob L. "Tuck" Milligan.

Upon the closing of these rifts in Democratic ranks, depends the party's success in November, political authorities agree. If Democratic candidates have united party support, most observers believe that Republican Senators Fess and Patterson face a losing fight.

Truman Not Strong

But Judge Truman in Missouri is not a strong candidate, despite the Kansas City machine. On the horizon looms that redoubtable Democrat former Senator James A. Reed, lusty critic of the New Deal as he was of Woodrow Wilson's treaty and league.

Had a strong Democrat been in the field, he probably would not have run, but now his entry as an anti-New Deal Independent is very likely. That will split the opposition vote between Senator Patterson and "Jim" Reed, both confirmed conservatives.

In any event, the primaries are progressively clearing the decks for action in the most critical bye-election in years. The Republicans are favored by a widespread wave of criticism directed at the Administration; the Democrats still have a quantity of middle-ground support. The issues will be clearly defined in November, and the consequences are bound to determine the subsequent two years of Roosevelt Administration.

Advocates of New Deal Apparently Have Lead In Midwest Primaries

By the Associated Press

Primary elections in four states yesterday showed the following results:

Ohio—Former Gov. A. V. Donahey won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator over Representative Charles West and Gov. George White; Senator Simeon D. Fess was renominated on the Republican ticket.

Nebraska—Gov. Charles W. Bryan apparently was defeated in the Democratic senatorial contest by Representative E. R. Burke, new-deal advocate; Representative Robert G. Simmons appeared winner in the Republican race for United States Senator.

Arkansas—Gov. J. Marion Futrell was renominated for a second term over Howard A. Reed, former controller-general.

Idaho—Gov. C. Ben Ross was in the lead in the Democratic gubernatorial race.

Panama Canal Completes Twenty Years of Service

PANAMA, Pan., Aug. 15 (AP)—Today was the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal traffic Aug. 15, 1914

In the twenty years, 80,122 ships in transit have paid $339,287,000 and have carried 366,670,000 tons of cargo between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Included in these ships have been 35,123 of United States registry; 21,874 of British; 4672 Norwegian; 3317 German; 2668 Japanese. Ships of United States and British registry paid 75.9 per cent of the tolls and carried 74.8 per cent of the cargo.

Maine Democrats

Louis J. Brann
Governor of Maine.

F. Harold Dubord
Democratic Candidate for United States Senator.

Maine Polishes Old Adage As Party Candidates Get In Line for Coming Election

(Continued from Page 1)

who is liberal enough to catch the fancy of the youthful and independent voters, and who has connected the federal horn of plenty with the State Treasury in such a manner that the milk and honey of $106,000,000 worth of national grants and loans have come to Maine.

Second: The Republicans have been the first to start firing. The tremendously effective record of Governor Brann has not yet been fully published. The Governor, employing the champion's technique of appearing late, has not started his campaign activities on a scale equal to those of the Republicans.

Third: The prognostications of Senator Hastings and others who have furnished a triumphant prologue to the Maine election fall partly under the heading of routine propaganda and result partly from a too fleeting survey of the Maine scene.

Fourth: The Literary Digest poll, which recorded Maine with a small plurality in favor of President Roosevelt's policies, was actually a significant indication of Governor Brann's strength. Maine in 1932 elected Governor Brann by a plurality of 2358 votes, but supported Mr. Herbert Hoover by a margin of 38,000 votes. Obviously, according to these figures, there is more sentiment for Governor Brann in the State than for President Roosevelt. Consequently, the fact that the Literary Digest poll was able to report even a small plurality for President Roosevelt this year leads to the logical inference that there is still extremely strong support for Governor Brann.

Examples of Economy

Last week the Maine budget commissioner produced a smashing argument for the Brann faction. Closing its books on July 31, 1934, the Brann administration reported a balanced budget, a reduction in the costs of state government by $10,743,566 in two years or a saving of $13.47 to every man, woman and child in the State. It is doubtful if this economy has been exceeded by any state in the union.

The visitor to the State sees immediately and constantly examples of this economy, for all around him are Maine cars with dwarfed license plates, hardly larger than a "Mother's Day" postage stamp, but proof of thousands saved in the expenditure for tin.

The impact of these economies coupled with the fact that Governor Brann has brought into the State a total of $106,186,844, about $36,000,000 of which is net gain, gives the Brann machine selling points to be envied by any office seeker.

Governor Brann standing by the floodgates of this inlet of federal gold presents a glamorous picture to many Maine voters. And the Governor will focus this picture large in the consciousness of the electorate.

He will ask the citizens of Maine to conceive of the scene without Governor Brann—the floodgates clamped shut, the road projects stopped, farm and home owners' relief running dry and emergency aid stifled. The Governor will appeal to the people not to create a gold drought at the ballot boxes in September.

Seated in the Governor's Mansion in Augusta, where James G. Blaine once made his home, Governor Brann told this writer that Maine's recovery is inextricably tied to the continuance of federal largesse.

"Recovery in Maine," he said, "depends upon these three factors: federal, state and municipal cooperation. If you destroy any one link in this chain of recovery a serious set-back must result."

And Governor Brann has cast himself in the rôle of the link that must not be broken.

Republican Attitude

The Republicans in their attacks upon federal grants and loans to Maine have committed themselves to an attitude of disapproval of such a program. If they are to be consistent they would have to eschew federal aid and dedicate state, city and town to righteous shouldering of their own welfare and recovery expenses. It is by no means certain that the roots of partisanship go this deep.

Also looming large in the Democratic bag of tricks is the proposed $42,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay power project. Denounced by the Republicans as a gigantic political hoax, a mirage that will disappear after election, it has, nevertheless, opened rich vistas of cheap power and new industries to many. Moreover, the enterprise has acquired serious proportions with the recently expressed interest of President Roosevelt and Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Governor Brann will also make much of tangible bright spots in the recovery pattern. He will point to certain mills which have increased their earnings 300 per cent, to Auburn at present $22,000 ahead of its welfare relief demands, to the influx of new shoe factories and to the statistics of the New England Council disclosing that the majority of small business men are in favor of some kind of code of fair competition.

Not to be discounted is the publicity brought to Maine by bustling Governor Brann. The man on the street pictures the Governor as a go-getter and he is mildly gratified that through visits from Will Rogers, Seth Parker and other celebrities Maine is being talked about.

Midwest Soothed By Rain and Respite From Baking Heat

By the Associated Press

Rains soothed the Central West Tuesday and cloudy skies shielded other sections of the drought area from the withering sun.

Virtually the entire nation, with the exception of the Southwest, enjoyed a respite from the heat.

Downpours drenched northwestern Kansas and clouds covered most of the State. These rains were believed by Mr. S. D. Flora, federal meteorologist, to presage the beginning of the end of the drought.

Missouri was slighted in the precipitation distribution, but overcast skies indicated the likelihood of showers.

Rain, ranging up to 2.80 inches at Worthington, fell in parts of Minnesota Monday night. Farmers said it greatly benefited crops around Fairmont.

Lower temperatures accompanied scattered rainfall in North Dakota. General rains brought relief to most of South Dakota.

A. F. of L. Protests Opposition to Strikers In California and Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15—Protests by the American Federation of Labor against alleged harassment of strikers were en route today to officials of Los Angeles and of Hardin County, Ohio.

Mr. William Green, president, and the executive council are asking investigation by the Department of Labor and Department of Justice of the Ohio case. In the one in California, they ask "that the strikers be protected and the police not be used to balk their efforts."

Maine Presents Its Election Ticket

ON SEPT. 10 Maine will elect a Governor, one United States Senator, its full complement of three members of the House of Representatives, a state Legislature and other state officers.

The principal candidates are as follows:

Governor

Gov. Louis J. Brann (D).
Alfred K. Ames (R) (Machias lumberman).

Senators

F. Harold Dubord (D) (National committeeman).
Frederick Hale (R) (Incumbent).

Congressmen

First District—Simon M. Hamlin (D), Carroll L. Beedy (R) (Incumbent).

Second District—Edward C. Moran (D) (Incumbent), Zelma M. Dwinal (R).

Third District—John Utterback (D) (Incumbent), Ralph O. Brewster (R).

Man Gets Into Jail With Friend's Help; Makes Home There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEPORT, N. H., Aug. 15—Mr. Howard Drake, 72-year-old resident of this town, wanted to get into jail, but wouldn't have succeeded if a kind-hearted Weirs resident hadn't helped him.

He wanted to buy the jail you see.

A few weeks ago he offered the city of Laconia, owner of the property, $25 for the dilapidated old structure—wanted it to live in. Mayor Charles E. Carroll ordered an auction, and Drake opened the bidding at $1. At the $25 level he was snowed under, however, thought he had lost.

But Mrs. Carl Hollers of the Weirs and Mrs. Beatrice Hatch of Laconia kept on bidding for him and finally Mrs. Hollers owned the building at snowed under, however, and thought he had lost.

Ickes Sued for Damages

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was made defendant in a $250,000 suit for damages filed in Superior Court yesterday by Mr. C. W. Larsen, one of the two Chicago attorneys against whom the Secretary recently appeared in disbarment proceedings.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New England Gets $109,645,350 in Loans To Help Home Owners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation reported yesterday that it had granted 26,563 loans, totaling $109,645,350, to New England home owners since its formation slightly more than a year ago.

On Aug. 3, the last date for which statistics are available, the HOLC had received 84,511 applications from New England for $368,339,992.

In Connecticut, 20,762 persons filed applications amounting to $101,503,565. Loans totaling $26,287,242 were granted. From Maine, applications numbered 4010 for loans totaling $9,143,607. The HOLC approved 1211, granting a total of $3,025,035. In Massachusetts, 12,033 of the 43,188 who filed applications received loans amounting to $53,926,830. Applications totaled $195,724,966.

In New Hampshire, 3043 applicants sought loans totaling $7,889,736, of whom 1443 received loans totaling $3,548,091. Rhode Island had 11,454 applications totaling $48,369,871. The HOLC granted 4970 loans aggregating $20,181,574, the average loan being $4061.

In Vermont, 2054 applications were received, amounting to $5,708,257. Loans were granted totaling $2,676,578 to 965 applicants, the average loan being $2774.

Sweets Company of America Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Sweets Company of America, Inc., reports a net profit after all charges except federal income taxes, for the first six months of 1934, of $38,965. This compares with a loss of $82,870 during the first six months of 1933.

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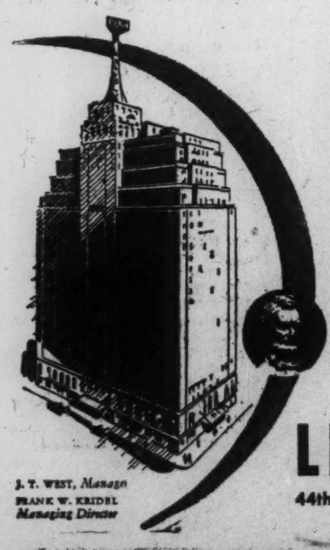
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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER have been holding their Summer Furniture Sales for more than thirty years. Starting as a relatively unimportant event, this Mid-Summer Furniture Sale period has increased in importance until now thrifty Philadelphians buy one-quarter of all the Furniture they purchase, during the opportunity days of July and August.
And well they should! For during these famous Sales, Strawbridge & Clothier have offered some of the most excellent Furniture values of all history. Starting with a mere ambition to sell great quantities of furniture during these normally dull days, we have achieved that ambition in the only way it could be achieved: by offering during this period values sufficiently exceptional to cause people to change their normal buying practices and to purchase Furniture during the Mid-Summer Furniture days.
About the 1934 Sale:
We have planned with a generous hand. Secure in the belief that under the N. R. A., the New Deal, and the rising tide of international business, prices can not very well go lower, but must inevitably rise higher, we have invested in substantial quantities wherever and whenever the occasion to obtain Furniture values of exceptional merit presented itself.
Consistent with a conviction of many years standing, however, we have refrained from obtaining for this Sale other than Furniture whose quality and tasteful design have made years of satisfaction certain to the family which purchases during this event. "Eye Value" has not been enough. TRUE VALUE has been our measure instead. The thousands of suites and pieces included in the Sale, but not mentioned here, are all WORTHY Furniture. Furniture of good wood, well made, designed by men of knowledge and skill—Furniture that will please the customer who buys it when she buys it and years thereafter as well.
Quality and beauty of finish will vary with the different price ranges, of course. Let no one tell you that a low priced piece of Furniture can offer you the satisfactory service that higher priced Furniture does. Let us emphasize the fact that in this Sale we have left to others Furniture whose chief charm is low price alone—but have searched the market skilfully and alertly for Furniture that could offer good construction, good wood, good finish, as well as an appeal to the pocketbook.
Buy Any Furniture on Our Convenient Deferred Payment Plan If You Desire

Dissident Pastors Push Opposition To Reichsbishop

'All Brothers Council' to Meet in Baden and Plan Future

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Still undaunted, the German Protestant opposition pastors have now grouped themselves in a single organization of their own as the "All Brothers Council," following on Sunday's action, when a thousand protesting pastors read a bold statement from their pulpits.

The council is to meet within the next few days at Baden Oeynhausen under the leadership of Dr. Koch, one of the leaders. The meeting is for the purpose of deciding on the future action in the conflict with the National Synod.

Reports that numerous pastors had been arrested this week are declared to be untrue. Five church superintendents have been relieved of their posts in the Rhineland and Westphalia. Numerous pastors, however, have received serious warnings about their behavior. The action which aroused considerable feeling here is that which relieved Baron von Soden, distinguished theological historian, of his post at Marburg University.

Meanwhile, it is learned, the German Protestants have decided not to attend the world congress of Protestant churches which opened at Copenhagen yesterday. It is understood they have been forced to refuse, owing to Dr. Wilhelm Frick's decree of July 9, which forbade German pastors to discuss the church political situation in public.

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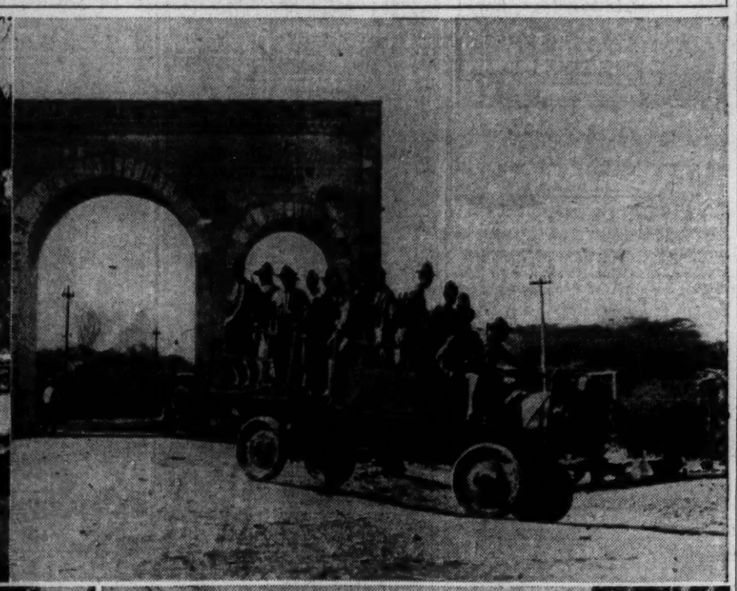
Haiti for the Haitians Becomes an Actuality



Promise to Haiti Kept by U. S. As Last Marine Leaves

(Continued from Page 1)

established, the Marines organized the Guards d'Haiti which is considered a very creditable military organization. In marksmanship—the only competitive evidence available—it ranks with the best, having taken second place in one international competition, to the considerable chagrin of the European teams.

Now Up to Haitians

There was a time when it was generally predicted that American withdrawal would immediately result in revolution. Whether this is so time alone can tell. Everything possible under the circumstances to prevent this has been done. Since 1930 M. Stenio Vincent has been President.

The fact that American evacuation is taking place two years before it was scheduled is claimed to his credit in the island and may have strengthened his position. The Legislature has had nearly four years to accustom itself to orderly procedure.

The further fact that a certain amount of indirect financial control will be maintained at least until 1942 when the existing government bonds fall due may be a stabilizing influence. Accoriding to the latest agreement, which has still to be approved by both Haitian and United States Senates, this financial control will consist of four members on the board of directors of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti, who will be nominated jointly by Foreign Bond Holders Protective Association and the National City Bank, fiscal agents for the Haitian bonds. Haiti would also agree to accept the advice of the bank directors on budgetary matters.

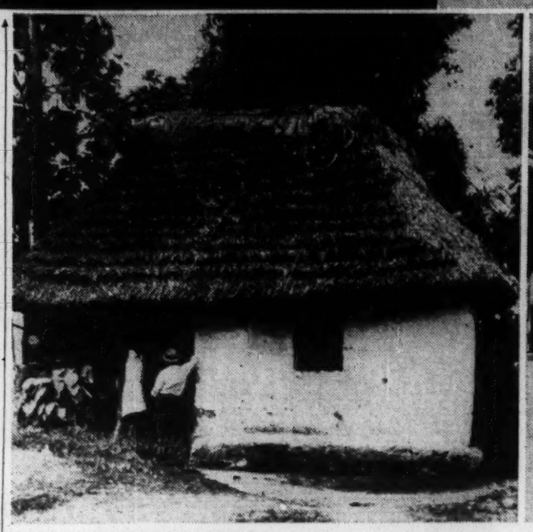
What the United States Marine Corps has acomplished in Haiti constitutes the outstanding example of its work in a total of three different Central American countries where there has been protracted occupation.

Trained Native Guard

They were also in Santo Domingo, from 1916 to 1924, and in Nicaragua from 1927 to 1933. In both cases the Marine-trained guard has succeeded in maintaining order up to the present—although, also in both cases, there have been charges that it has been used as the means of maintaining a dictatorial régime in power, regardless of popular approval. Other Marine excursions in Latin America have been merely temporary landings "to protect American lives and property" during short periods of local unrest. Of these there have been nine in Colombia, two in Honduras, two in the Argentine and one in Brazil. The earliest of these was in the Argentine in 1853. The latest was Honduras in 1924.

While in recent years Marine occupations and landings have stirred up considerable criticism in the United States against this type of interference in the affairs of other nations, the criticism has almost entirely been directed against the policy involved and not against the behavior of the Marines themselves who are generally credited with having conducted themselves in a humane, efficient and constructive fashion.

The new policy of noninterference will deprive marine recruits of opportunities to see out-of-the-way parts of the world, and the corps of opportunities to establish new records for administration and national organization. On the other hand, it is calculated here to break down the suspicion which South American countries have come to entertain toward the United States, and resistance to American trade which has gone with that suspicion.



Wide World de Cou From Ewing Galloway

Scenes in the Negro Island Empire

Upper Right: This Is the Way the Marines Traveled in Haiti During the Occupation. Upper Left: The President's Palace in Port-au-Prince, Lower Left: Native House of Mud-Plastered Walls and Thatched. Lower Right: One of the Main Streets in Port-au-Prince, the Capital.

Tattoo 'Brands' Guard New Jersey Poultry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 15—A total of 104,842 chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys have been tatooed by 122 New Jersey poultrymen, who are endeavoring to reduce their losses, according to a report made here today by Mr. J. C. Taylor, associate extension poultryman for the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University. Located in 18 counties of the State, these poultrymen have registered their flocks with the state police and, upon receipt of a registered number, have tattooed their birds.

Should the poultry be stolen, the registered number provides a positive means of identification, Mr. Taylor explained. He urged more poultrymen to register their flocks immediately, pointing out that application blanks for registration numbers may be obtained from the county agricultural agents.

Steel Labor Board Overcomes One Snag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 15—Collective bargaining, one of the most troublesome snags in the confused steel labor situation, and the cause of most of the recent misunderstanding between workers and steel executives, has been partially ironed out by the Steel Labor Relations Board, in session here today.

The board, after only a few minutes testimony in the dispute between the Apollo Steel Company and the Apollo, Penna., Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, effected an agreement yesterday on the holding of a government-supervised election to determine employee representatives.

Judge Walter P. Stacy, chairman of the labor board, ordered both sides to submit the form of ballots they favor.

Cubans Declare Debts Moratorium For All Industries

Scale of Deferred Paying Established to Ease Economic Unrest

HAVANA, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Cuban Cabinet took drastic steps last night toward economic readjustment of the island's business by declaring a series of moratoria and deferred payments on the obligations of sugar mills, railroads, public service groups, farms and private homes.

A decree issued by the Cabinet provided a special arrangement for sugar mills, which form Cuba's basic industry. The arrangement is as follows:

A complete moratorium on all sugar mill debts until 1936, when they must pay 2 to 10 per cent of the gross value of the sugar they manufacture, based on a scale of sugar prices ranging from $1 to $3.50 per hundred pounds.

The above figures apply to all debts due on or before June 30, 1938, as do the following scales of payments.

1937—Same payment as 1936 plus 10 per cent of the 1936 amount.

1938—Same as 1936 plus 20 per cent of the 1936 amount.

1939—Same as 1936 plus 30 per cent.

1940—All mills must pay 20 per cent of their principal and interest due on or before June 30, 1939.

1942—They must pay 45 per cent of all principal and interest due on or before June 30, 1939.

The sugar growers were given a moratorium until 1942 on the amounts they owe the mills. Railroad and public service companies were granted a moratorium on mortgages and bonds until 1942, but they must pay six months' interest annually.

Docks and storehouses are treated similarly under the provisions of the decree.

Factory owners and private home owners were granted deferred payment.

The decree gives similar treatment to all Cuban industry.

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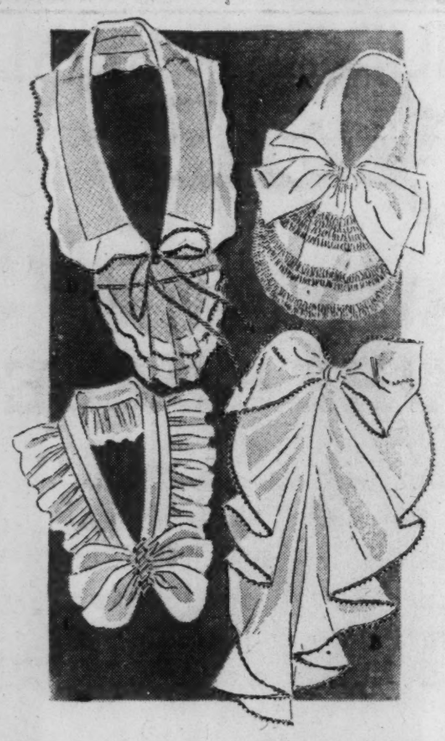

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LUX

Heavy 'Crop' of Candidates
Higher Milk Prices Expected
Gasoline Rates Become Fairer

(Continued from Page 1)

bear the alleged injustice, had threatened to abandon their cars and walk, when director of the state division of the necessaries of life, Ralph W. Robart, stepped in, solved the problem.

Throughout the State complaints had been registered with Mr. Robart concerning the differentials. The most unjust situation existed, it was said, between Plainville and Wrentham, bordering towns, where the price difference amounted to three cents.

Mr. Robart immediately asked the major oil companies for explanations. They said the source of distribution controlled the local price. Not satisfied the director called a conference, suggested redistricting of distribution areas. The oil companies agreed.

The result: In the major portion of the State gasoline prices in various localities today vary no more than a half cent. Motorists are satisfied.

In addition the general reduction of 2½ cents in gasoline prices has met enthusiastic response.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

Welcome Awaits "Gas" Fleet

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long is out after gasoline bootleggers. He wants the Federal Government to give him a patrol boat so he can chase these outlaws away from Massachusetts shores.

They evade gasoline tax payments by wholesaling it on the high seas. They were put out of business in New York and although they haven't showed up here yet, Mr. Long thinks they will unless he takes steps to shoo them off before they arrive.

He explains that small-lot purchasers of gasoline from ships several miles out can bring it ashore tax free. Both state and government thus lose.

Interior Department officials have told Mr. Long they couldn't furnish a boat and crew but that if the state would provide the crew and maintain the boat, one might be sent up. The tax commissioner now wants to study the costs of operating the boat before promising to assume the burden. He still wants to protect the state, however, from the "bootleggers."

Cambridge Affairs

Russell Loses Again

Young Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge thinks the city government needs overhauling. His proposed reorganization plan hasn't been received enthusiastically by the City Council though. In fact the council won't hear of it.

The Mayor hasn't given up, however. Recently he had instituted a reduction of 15 per cent in city employees' pay. Last night he surprised the council, appeared before them to suggest that if his reorganization plan were approved he would order restoration of the pay cut. He would even make the restoration retroactive to July 1.

The council wasn't only surprised. It was considerably put out. It proceeded immediately, after throwing pungent critical remarks in the direction of the Mayor, to vote down his proposition, 10 to 3.

No reorganization for Cambridge, for a time at least. Meanwhile, Mr. Russell looks toward Washington and shifted political activities.

Strike

New England Waits

Labor leaders today declared there is nothing unavoidable in any strike. But they charged that the arbitration machinery of the State is being kept idle and the threatened textile strike permitted to develop as if it could not be averted.

Mr. Edward Fisher, chairman of the state board of arbitration and conciliation, while admitting ignorance of the exact issue of the present controversy, declared state officials are watching every move at the convention of the United Textile Workers Union of America now being held in New York.

Mr. Fisher believes it would be time enough to start arbitration machinery after the controversy becomes more crystallized. Labor leaders in Massachusetts believe, however, that the issue is clean cut and might be resolved by competent mediation even at this stage.

Organized Labor leaders already have the strike map worked out in the event that a walkout is voted. They believe it would lay its grip on Rhode Island generally, that it would reach out and squeeze New Bedford, Fall River, Uxbridge.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Luella Gear and Frances Williams in a new revue staged in novel fashion by John Murray Anderson. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

WEST FALMOUTH—"Halloween," by Henry Myers. With Mary Hone, Richard Wherf, Robert Thomsen and Marion L. Stevens. Beach Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Autumn Crocus," by C. L. Anthony. With Mabel Taliaferro and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Minick," by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman. South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—Conducted by Will Dodge. Esplanade Shell. 8:30.

Movies

STATE — "Treasure Island," Robert Louis Stevenson's story played by Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, Lewis Stone, Otto Kruger, Chic Sale —and a good many others. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

ORPHEUM—Screen version of "All Good Americans," entitled "Paris Interlude." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"She Loves Me Not," with Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins in an amusing story of Princeton and movie makers. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Alice Faye in "She Learned About Sailors." Fenway at 1, 3, 5:30, 8:12, 9:48. Paramount at 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:34, 5:41, 8:28. Also George Brent, Bette Davis and Ann Dvorak in "Housewife."

KEITH'S—John Galsworthy's "One More River," with Diana Wynyard and Colin Clive. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Manhattan Love Song," with Robert Armstrong and Dixie Lee. 10:05 a. m., 12:35, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45. Also Ricardo Cortez in "Hat, Coat and Glove."

TREMONT—Ronald Colman in "Cynara." 10:36 a. m., 1:36, 4:20, 7:20, 9:30. Also Spencer Tracy in "Bottoms Up."

FINE ARTS—Last day of "Danton," a German film with Fritz Kortner in the title role, and Gustav Grunendens, seen before in "M," and "Those Happy Days," as Robespierre. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. Also a tuneful romance, "Schubert's Dream of Spring."

EXETER — Augustus Thomas' "Witching Hour." 2:10, 5, 7:50.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding and John Boles in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also Jack Oakie in "Shoot the Works."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—E. M. Newman visits Africa; Port-O-Call pictures of Castille; Ethel Waters in "Bubbling Over"; Andy Clyde comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

ERA CARNIVAL NIGHT—With marionette show. Columbus Park, South Boston. 6 to 9:30.

TOMORROW

ERA TENNIS TOURNAMENT — Women's quarter finals, Franklin Field Courts. 2 to 8:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Crime Control

Case Stirs Cleanup

A general cleanup of alleged racket conditions in Revere, and possibly in other surrounding communities, is foreseen as a result of the murder of Nate Siegel, Revere tavern keeper and former prize fighter. Siegel was shot to death through a window of his home in Revere last Monday.

While local police hunt the murderers, handicapped by a lack of evidence of a motive for the killing other than that involved in a possible beer feud, state authorities agreed to lend a hand. Even federal officials are believed to have an interest in the case and its ramifications.

With the granting of a request for the help of State Police Lieutenants John F. Stokes and Joseph L. Ferrari, Faber-Millen case operatives, the case assumed wider significance.

Yesterday at the meeting of the Revere City Council which issued the call for state aid, a councilman charged that "police here are so used to gang conditions and practices that they have become inoculated to them." He urged that outside aid "in cleaning up the city" be sought. ⸸ ⸸ ⸸

Suspect Identified Again

A barber, who said he had known Carroll F. Smith since the latter was a child, today identified Smith as one of the men he saw robbing a pay-roll truck in Lowell last week. The identification, made in the Lowell District Court, was the second implicating Smith, son of a prominent Lowell family, in the daylight robbery which netted the bandits about $15,000. The barber said Smith was a frequent visitor to a store across the street from the Union Old Lowell National Bank in front of which the robbery occurred.

Ol' Swimmin' Hole Club Is Organized In New Hampshire

Youth Who Discovered Mountain Pool Develops His Long-Held Dream

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, N. H.—Larry Collins spotted a beautiful pool on Gale River near this village three summers past while on a hike. As a result came an idea that today brings benefits to summer folk of all neighboring White Mountain regions and to Larry and his family as well.

When Larry Collins stumbled on that mountain pool, deep in a small gorge, he saw possibilities dreamed of by thousands in their youth—the "old swimmin' hole" in reality. Persuading his family to buy the 600-acre farm tract, Larry left college at the start of his senior year, and went to work on his farm to make his dream and idea the reality it is today.

Throughout that first long winter Larry became a true jack-of-all-trades. In particular he learned, by a 25-cent anvil purchased at auction and a home-made forge, to mend iron logging chains. This in turn led to making hardware for his farm. And Larry developed a hobby as a craftsman at the forges.

A year at this hobby and Larry began to turn out rustic iron work so skillfully that he soon had an engrossing business. And now this extra activity has won him reputation through the State and added a charm to his Rock Pool Club—for such is his swimming club known.

And this Rock Pool Club is probably the most unique swimming club in New England. One can dive into 32 feet of water from high ledges; one can wade into the crystal waters at another point; and one can aquaplane on the swift eddies below the falls on a board lashed by rope to the ledges above.

Then on top of swimming in this beautiful, wild and magnificent mountain pool, one only has to walk up above the falls, and there on the level above is a flood terrace of pure sand brought down by the floods of '27. Here the sands of the ocean, seemingly, are brought deep into the notches of the White Mountains.

Larry is farsighted. He sees his Rock Pool Club as a recreational and sporting center for all outdoor lovers of the mountains at some later time. He lives to bring the joys and beauties of this spot to an ever widening clientele. But he does not want money for his reward. On summer days his pool is the center of attraction; and on rainy days people gather in groups occasionally to watch him at his forge and perhaps take a lesson in forge-craft. And in winter Larry works toward the next summer. It's a nice life," says this young idealist. And who would disagree?

Germany Warned To Push Exports

(Continued from Page 1)

many, which has been brought about by the lack of imported raw materials for internal needs.

Dr. Schacht continues to emphasize the fact that only that portion of German industry which serves the internal market has been forced to accept the limitation of imported materials. He announces that export trade up to date has been receiving all the imported raw materials it needs both punctually and also of correct quality.

Any doubts therefore, Dr. Schacht says, cast on the ability of Germany's export trade to fulfill its foreign obligations are completely unfounded.

Nevertheless, official figures dealing with Germany's export trade for the first six months of the year revealed the catastrophic fall of Germany's world trade. The trade balance from January to June shows a surplus of 216,000,000 marks imports over exports. Last year, during the same period, exports exceeded imports by 291,000,000 marks.

Heavy Losses

The difference of 507,000,000 marks spells the loss of export trade in several important markets. Trade with Soviet Russia has dropped to the tune of 134,000,000 marks. German exports altogether in this period fell about 12 per cent lower than 1933. Eliminating Soviet Russia, the drop of about 7 per cent has been almost equally divided between European countries and overseas lands.

Exports to France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Austria and Poland fell tremendously. On the other hand, exports to Italy, Denmark and Great Britain have risen in comparison with 1933.

Meanwhile the announcement, reported here from The Hague, that Holland has introduced the compulsory clearing-house system to deal with Dutch and German trade, is published this morning. The influential Frankfuerter Zeitung commenting says the step comes as a great surprise to Berlin. Germany, the paper goes on, was willing to enter into negotiations and regrets that Holland should have taken such a step.

Force in the field of economics never brings good to either side, the Frankfuerter declares. The paper believes the Dutch step was taken, not because of any pronounced difficulties of transfer but because an agreement made with Dutch banks some time ago on the basis of the so-called "special mark account" at the Reichsbank, does not seem to have functioned satisfactorily.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Henry King and	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	his orchestra.....	St. Louis game...	Organ Tones.....
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch...	"Old Jim Bridger"	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	NBC dance music.	Yankee Singers...	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Educational news.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round,	Music; soloist.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program...	Balalaika orch.....
7:00	Sketch; news; Spirit-	Trio Romantique..	CBS dance music..	Baseball; news....
7:15	ual Singers.....	Gene and Glenn ...	CBS dance music..	Organ recital.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Re-	Song Album.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	vue: vocal; sketch	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Public School Business	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch..	Master of Mystery,
8:15	Officials; talks.....	Steeden Orchestra	Gypsy Violin.....	dramatic sketch..
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone..	"This Day & Age";	Everett Marshall;	ERA Orchestra,
8:45	Don Humbert; orch...	popular program.	soloists; orch.....	from Esplanade..
9:00	Edwin Franko Gold-	Town Hall To-	Mickey Cochrane;	From Gunquit
9:15	man and his band,	night; Fred Allen;	Detroit Symphony	Playhouse, Maine.
9:30	from Central Park...	soloists; players	Orchestra from	Local dance music.
9:45	'California Vigilantes'	and orchestra.....	Chicago	Baseball; news....
10:00	Eddie Duchin and his	Guy Lombardo &	Program to & from	Hughie Connor &
10:15	orchestra	orchestra	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	'An American Beauty,'	"Other Americas,"	Melody Cruisers....	Mary Eastman;
10:45	dramatic sketch.....	E. L. Tomlinson...	Rhymes; baseball	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; quartet.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Little Jack Little	Sign off .....
11:30	Don Bestor and his	Nat. Radio Forum:	and his orchestra..	
11:45	dance orchestra....	talk from Wash...	CBS dance music.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band. Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:45 WNAC, Description of Palio, horse festival from Sienna, Italy.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis game, Fenway Park. Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Grits and Gravy," southern mountain sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Cornelia Otis Skinner; Jules Bledsoe; Yacht Club Boys; Jan Augustoff, xylophone; Peggy Flynn, vocalist.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, "Comments on Current Topics," Dr. Walter B. Pitkin.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat; Evelyn Venable; Lanny Ross; Conrad Thibault; Muriel Wilson; Annette Hanshaw; Molasses and January; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Bar X Days and Nights, dramatic sketch; Robison's Buckaroos.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Al Jolson in sketches and songs; Helen Jepson vocal and instrumental soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; film players; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; string trio.
11:30 WEEI, Tulsa Symphony Orchestra, Carlo Edward, guest conductor.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled and threatening this afternoon and tonight; Thursday probably showers; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably showers Thursday; slightly warmer in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers in north and west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and east winds and weather mostly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	83	New Orleans.	76	86
Bermuda	80	88	New York....	72	84
Chicago	70	72	Norfolk	78	86
Denver	64	90	Philadelphia.	74	88
Helena	54	84	St. Louis.....	80	98
Jacksonville..	82	90	St. Paul	68	82
Kansas City.	80	104	San Francisco	60	68
Los Angeles..	60	76	Washington..	76	92
Miami	82	82			

A—9 a. m., Aug. 15.
B—Maximum, Aug. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:17 p. m., Thursday 3:40 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:16 p. m.

Minneapolis Asks President to Help End Truck Strike

Plea Is Made for Federal Intervention to Halt Cost of Armed Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15—Peace efforts in the Minneapolis truck driver's strike continued here yesterday. Federal agents, having failed in their several attempts to bring both sides to an understanding, negotiated for concessions in order to reach a compromise. The mediators, pursuing the policy of silence adopted in the last few days, would not divulge their latest plans, preferring to let disputants air their views.

Military restrictions on truck movements relaxed and a new plea for federal intervention to end the strike was made by the Minneapolis Protective Committee, a newly formed organization claiming to represent thousands of noncombatants. The committee sent a telegram to President Roosevelt appealing for immediate action as follows:

"The public interest demands that the expense of martial law, now in effect in our city, which we are informed is now in excess of $400,000 and growing at the staggering rate of more than $20,000 a day, be lifted from the shoulders of our taxpayers and that the public be relieved from the untold losses that it now suffers resulting from the enforced tie-up of our truck transportation."

There have been four main proposals for settlement during the course of the strike. The first was the Haas-Dunnigan plan named for the two conciliators. This was rejected by employers and accepted by strikers. The second was an offer made by employers providing among other things for selective reëmployment of the strikers. This was rejected by the union. The third was another offer by employers modifying the selective reëmployment provision but yet not acceptable to the union. The last is the plan developed by the mediators, the details of which have not been made public.

The chief issue is the method of reëmployment of the strikers. The employers have stated they will not rehire men known to have participated in illegal acts during the strike. The union contends this provision is too contentious and it might be used against anyone taking active part in the strike.

Federal Crop Loan Office Established in Bay State

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. James Tipton, regional manager of the emergency crop loan office here, announced yesterday that eight states had been withdrawn from this office's jurisdiction and given to a newly established office at Springfield, Mass.

He listed the states as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

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Solution to Juvenile Crossword

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O	F	■	R	O	B	E
W	A	R	■	S	A	T
■	L	A	K	E	S	■
E	L	K	■	S	I	P
A	S	E	A	■	N	O
R	■	S	T	Y	■	D

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Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

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Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England
Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 9:20kc-326m

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States
Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-538m.
TAMPA—Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, inclusive, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WDAE, 1220kc-246m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN — Saturday Aug. 25, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.
WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.
GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada
Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

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Blue Eagle Continues Molting

Silver Order 'Timing' Explained

Woman Gets First Housing Loan

Indian Couriers Reach White House—Schoolhouse Construction Gets $160,603,032 by PWA Help —A President's 'Traveling Bill' Analyzed

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, officially confirmed reports of imminent NRA reorganization at his first press conference since his return here today.

Denying any disagreement between himself and Mr. Donald Richberg, his former chief NRA counsel, who is now director of the national emergency council and chairman of the industrial emergency committee, the general took credit for many of the proposals which are now being worked into new NRA plans, indicated that he might retain a position in the new set-up. He said he expected the reorganization to take place in two or three months.

The General's frank discussion of the NRA's future coupled with President Roosevelt's lengthy portrayal of the administration attitude toward the drought situation and its effect on crop control, gave Washington its busiest day in many months. Government financial plans were under consideration at the White House and talk was current of an imminent change in the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board, as the President saw Mr. Eugene Black, governor, for the second time in two days.

* * *

The New NRA: The basis of General Johnson's and Mr. Richberg's plan for a new NRA was revealed as being a permanent organization. Heretofore there had been much speculation over whether the NRA would be allowed to lapse on June 16, 1935, when the authority granted under the NIRA lapses. The General's remarks indicated definitely that it is contemplated making it permanent.

The various changes are being worked out as rapidly as possible. General Johnson said they would be put into effect within two or three months. That would be not later than the middle of November. Then when Congress reassembles in June a perfected and reformed system of industrial control will be in operation. It will be this perfected system which the Administration will ask Congress to establish as a permanent branch of the Government.

The General described the type of new NRA he would like to see as being modeled after the corporation type of organization. He favors, and has recommended to the President, a council which would be like a board of directors of a corporation. Under them would be an executive officer who would have nothing to do with policy but be responsible for carrying out policies drafted by the board.

If the President desires, and if such a position would not absorb all of his time, General Johnson said he would accept the position of chairman of this council or board of directors. He would not, however, consider being its executive director.

The plan evolved in his mind, General Johnson said, out of his conviction that whereas code making was a one-man job, code administration was decidedly a task which one man could not handle. That this move for a multiplication of responsibility for the NRA came from outside sources or resulted from any friction with Mr. Richberg was stoutly denied by the NRA chief.

He insisted that he and Mr. Richberg, who had drafted the original National Recovery Act, had worked together on this new plan —and had worked in perfect harmony. He said he had himself recommended that the President put Mr. Richberg in his present position—which incidentally, is one of greater general responsibility than that of any other individual in Washington with the exception of the President himself.

The real problem which has been encountered in drafting the transformation of the NRA, the general revealed, is the fundamental conflict between the basic principles upon which it is founded and those on which the Federal Trade Commission operates. Whereas the NRA is set up to control competition, the Trade Commission operates under the anti-trust laws which deny any control over competition. He pointed to the absurdity of the NRA drafting and approving a code under its law while the trade commission denies the legal existence of such a code under the anti-trust laws.

Apparently this basic conflict has not yet been fully ironed out, but General Johnson felt that progress is being made and he was confident that a solution was possible although he does not yet know just how or where.

* * *

Perfect Timing: People have been accrediting President Roosevelt with some scheming to bring his new-deal speech at Green Bay, Wis., into Wall Street offices within three seconds with news of the silver purchase orders from Washington. The Green Bay speech had a bearish effect on the market; the nationalization of silver tended to send stocks up.

Today the President represented it as only a piece of Roosevelt luck that the two should balance each other so fortunately. In view of the telegrams that have been coming in congratulating him on his perfect timing of the two pieces of news, he undertook to reveal a "secret."

Before he left on his Hawaiian trip, he explained, he signed all papers necessary for the silver move. According to the law silver must be bought at 50 cents an ounce, so all the Treasury had to do was to wait until the world market price reached 49¾ cents an ounce and then wire the President for authorization to put the order into effect. It "just happened" that silver reached that point the same morning that he was to make his Green Bay speech, the President asserted.

* * *

First Housing Loan: While "talkie" cameras hummed and flash bulbs flared, Miss Alma McCrum, a Washington business woman, received the first loan under the National Housing Act.

As she wrote her name on the note Miss McCrum, borrowing $1200 from a Washington bank to enlarge her home and build a second-story apartment, symbolized the opening of the vast $1,500,000,000 home modernization campaign. Millions of others in all parts of the country are expected to follow her footsteps in the Government's campaign to bring the construction industry back to normal.

Smiling broadly, Mr. James A. Moffett, national housing administrator, spoke his piece: "Miss McCrum, I congratulate you on being the first person in the country to receive a loan under the provision of the National Housing Act.

"I trust and believe that your good example will be followed by millions of other property owners throughout the country.

"Also, I wish to contragulate the bankers. I am sure the program inaugurated here will eventually play a most important part in the national recovery movement."

* * *

Indian Runners Reach Goal: Fourteen Indian braves, in the fastest method of communication their forefathers knew, trotted into the White House this morning to give President Roosevelt three grains of corn and extend to him an invitation to attend the Four-Nation celebration in upper New York State on Labor Day. The runners left Fort Niagara, New York, on Sunday.

Bird-Lying-Down, leader of the Indian band, presented the kernels, but was told that the President probably could not attend the celebration.

The Marathon to Washington was in celebration of the peace that has existed between the Canadian and American tribes and the restoration of old Fort Niagara, which originally was built by the French.

* * *

School Buildings: Schoolhouses ranging from the $2695 building for the Prairie Creek common school district at Van Zant, Texas, to the $2,250,000 Bayside High School in New York City have been authorized under the Public Works program.

A total of $160,603,032 is going into school buildings as a direct result of the Government's aid, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, finds. Of this PWA advanced $126,755,474 and the rest will be provided locally. Colleges and universities as well as public schools will benefit. Construction includes classroom buildings, dormitories, additions to existing buildings, new municipal or district schools, new basements, additional study space, gymnasiums, auditoriums, science buildings and swimming pools. Work on 105 Indian schools is included.

In addition PWA allotted $1,162,800 for public libraries.

* * *

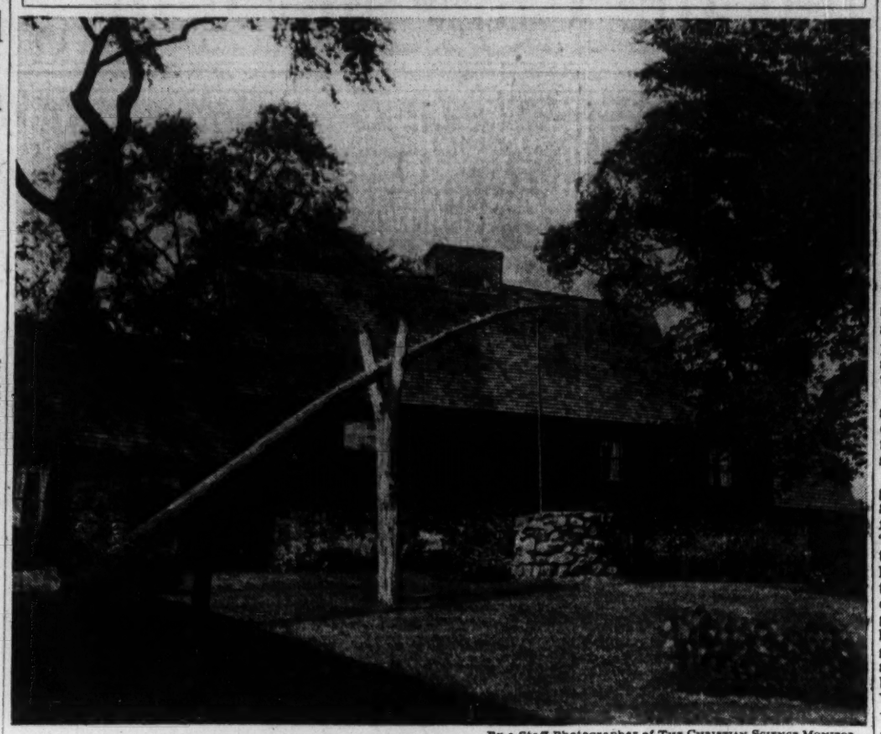
A President Travels: The Washington Post, a newspaper not altogether friendly to the Administration, has analyzed Mr. Roosevelt's vacation trip and comes to the conclusion that it cost him just a little less than $400 to go to Honolulu and back. After making a few inquiries that if a private individual were to take the same trip in similar style, it would cost about $150,000.

According to the Navy Department, the Post says, the trip by cruiser from Annapolis, Md., through the Panama Canal to the Hawaiian Islands and back to Portland, Ore., didn't cost anybody anything. They say the crews had to be paid and the ships sailing somewhere, regardless of the President's travels. But for a private individual to have a private liner the size of the cruiser Houston with escorts would probably cost about $100,000.

The President's 150,000-word telegraph file during the cruise cost nothing because it went over the navy's wireless. But the commercial bill for this much traffic would cost $31,500.

Mr. Roosevelt's railroad fare from Portland to Washington was exactly $180.42, regardless of the fact that he had a special train, which would have cost anybody else $11,364.10. This was because the railroads classed the train as an extra section of a regular train. Everyone riding on it paid regular fares. Since it was crowded all the way with newspapermen, presidential staff and politicians anxious to be near the presidential presence, the railroads actually made more money out of it than if the President had hired a special train outright.

Has Breasted Storms of 298 Winters



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jonathan Fairbanks House at Dedham, Mass.

Erected in 1636, This Structure, Said to Be the Oldest Wooden House in America, Is Typical of the Early New England Homes.

Women of Drought States Resort to Pioneer Methods To Provide for the Winter

Parched Corn and Dried Apples to Eke Out Meals and Wild Grapes and Plums Will Help—Some Hope for Late Vegetables for Canning

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Facing the drought with resourcefulness which would do credit to their pioneer grandmothers, farm women of the seared areas are organizing to support their families with well-balanced meals despite the failure of their garden crops.

Some of the devices were described in interviews by women officials in state farm bureau federations here for a regional training school which closes today.

"Our cellars are full of empty glass jars," said Mrs. Charles Schuttler of Farmington, Mo., whose family business is dairy farming. "We haven't any fruit or vegetables to put up in them now, because the hot winds simply scorched everything we planted. But we aren't discouraged. We are ready to plant fall gardens in the hope that there will be autumn rains, and we expect to grow some quick garden crops, such as spinach, peas, Chinese cabbage, beets and quick-maturing beans. We may have to pick them while they are still very young to avoid damage from frost, but if we can get even small amounts of vegetables in this way it will be a great help.

"And if we don't? Well, we'll just draw another deep breath and use our glass jars for canning meat from drought cattle. If that happens our menus won't be very well balanced this winter, but we'll make the best of it. Farm home makers who can afford to buy citrous fruit are buying it, but I have been in counties where there is not a single green thing and where farmers can't afford to use cash to buy extras."

Farm women in some of the drought-stricken areas of Iowa are preparing to send trucks to parts of the State which have had rains to buy and bring back vegetables for canning, said Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson of Albion, chairman of the Home and Community Department of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. It is entirely a woman's project, except for the aid of a few lads to drive the trucks. The women have raised some hens, sold them and so acquired the necessary cash to pay for gasoline and vegetables, said Mrs. Richardson.

Iowa women have returned to the pioneer practice of drying corn and apples and are expecting to help out their winter menus with these items. In any case, simple meals will be the rule, said Mrs. Richardson, but the women are rising splendidly to the emergency.

Farm women in Kansas, also faced with the problem of what to put into their empty jars, are gathering wild plums and wild grapes, which withstood the drought better than the cultivated varieties, and making preserves of them, said Mrs. Albert Miller of Dodge City, state home and community chairman of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation.

While they are economizing in every way they can, even to making undergarments of flour sacks, the farm women of Kansas feel, Mrs. Miller said, that one of their most important tasks is to keep up the social and cultural life of the farm, particularly at a time like the present when the men of the family are so absorbed in meeting economic problems. So they are giving attention to recreation programs as well as to the problem of planning balanced meals without vegetables.

Fairbanks Family Reunites at Dedham

Descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks gathered today in Dedham, at the famed old house built there in 1636 by their ancestor. Reunion activities included a picnic, speaker, reader and music.

Called the oldest wooden house in America, the dark-clapboarded old homestead nestles among sloping, elm-shaded lawns. Two wings, one built in 1648, the other in 1654, flank the original section and lengthen it to 175 feet. The house is rambling, with generous fireplaces, low ceilings, narrow doors, and windows of which no two are alike. The low front door leads into a tiny 8 by 3½-foot entry, from which open five doors. Distributed among the rooms is a fine collection of authentic furniture of the period in which the house was erected.

This is the thirty-third annual reunion of the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc., which was organized in 1901 to preserve the "Fairbanks House" as an example of early American households. It has been open to the public since 1908 and is cared for by a member of the family who lives in a modern home on the property.

Guards Shoot Peasants

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 15 (AP) —Troops have been sent from Ibague, capital of Tolima department, to prevent further disorders at Tolima farm, where 17 persons were killed in a clash between peasants and civil guards. The trouble started yesterday when the peasants objected to appraisal of their land for taxes.

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MANY telephone invitations like the one above, some of them delivered on the spur of the moment, are preludes to delightful week-ends. Guests and parties enliven a summer, and a personally-issued summons to out-of-town friends is an added inducement. Moreover, an invitation by telephone lets plans be made and discussed in advance, and often simplifies preparations in many ways.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) after 8:30 p. m., from

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Woman Behind the Club and College Menus

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Running a Club or a Commons

Offers Women Interesting Executive Experience

Women in Food Work Series—10

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia University has stated that it is the duty of an educational institution to house and feed its students properly as well as to give them instruction. Fortunately this view is held by the majority of schools and colleges all over the United States, and it is without doubt the influence of women trained in foods that has done much to improve the standards of living in centers of academic life.

Miss Emma R. Baker, who was for 12 years director of dining rooms at Teachers' College, Columbia University, tells vividly of the problems which beset the food director of a large institution 20 or 25 years ago in New York City. Continual vigilance was necessary to combat short weights and measures. Low standards of food and of cleanliness were commonplaces, and it was quite generally expected that managers and chefs should receive at least 10 per cent of their salaries and wages in the form of graft from commission houses. In Miss Baker's own words: "The elimination of these abuses was expensive to an institution but was the price of self-respect."

Born of pioneer New England stock, Miss Baker was for several years a teacher in the public schools of Massachusetts, before becoming a student at Simmons College where she specialized in institutional management. Putting this theory into practice, she was for two years house superintendent at the Episcopal Church School for Girls in Salt Lake City, Utah, leaving here to teach institutional cookery at Mechanics' Institute, Rochester, N. Y. Her first connection at Teachers' College was as assistant to the director of dining rooms, which position was held until her appointment as director. During this period, the dining rooms at Johnson Hall, the dormitory for graduate women at Columbia, were planned, equipped, and organized as well as a cafeteria at the Horace Mann Boys' School and the Bancroft Hall cafeteria at Teachers' College which was later moved to the new Dodge Hall cafeteria. This expansion increased the number of plates served each day from 2100 to nearly 7000. In connection with this work, about 150 students were employed in part-time work, thus defraying a part of their college expenses.

In 1918 when every student at Columbia became a potential soldier, Miss Baker assumed charge of the Men's Commons where 2000 men were fed three times a day. At the close of the war, the supervision of the dining room was continued at President Butler's request. During these busy years, in addition to her work at Columbia, classes were taught at two summer sessions at Chicago University.

After resigning from Columbia, Miss Baker served for two years as assistant to Miss Cora Colburn at Yale Commons, and was for several years manager of the Women's City Club of Boston.

Inspiration to Beginners

It may be readily seen that these fruitful years should be a source of inspiration to the young woman just starting in her career. Miss Baker has not been sparing of herself, delivering at various times helpful and instructive talks on Large Quantity Food Work before different organizations. It was as a direct result of one of these lectures that the Brown University Commons was established with Miss Doris Tisdale, a student of Miss Baker's, as director.

To the housewife managing her household of five or six, the task of feeding as many thousand would seem indeed difficult. According to Miss Baker, large quantity serving of food implies scientific and economical buying. This means that the buyer must have an intimate knowledge of seasonable foodstuffs and prices. She must know the source of supplies since climate and soil play a large part in the desirability of many products, especially fruits and vegetables. She must have an exact knowledge of brands, trademarks, and commercial terms. The woman in this work must be enough of a mechanic to know the various types of equipment; their advantages and disadvantages. She must know something of the durability of the metals, conductivity of heat and cost of upkeep. The utmost wisdom must be manifested in the selection of her employees to insure choosing the right person for the right place.

Miss Baker looks back on 45 years of service and feels that her success has been due to a goodly inheritance from honest, hard-working people—strength of purpose, and the giving of one's best.

Coöperation of Employees

A keen sense of justice enabled her to have the coöperation of employers, associates and employees, at all times. She stresses the fact that the woman to succeed must sacrifice much of the task in hand, exactly as a successful man must do. Above all, she mentions punctuality, endurance, and dependability, as traits necessary for success.

For the fostering of better social, civic, and educational conditions, the twentieth century has seen the remarkable growth of clubs in this country. Club houses, be they simple or elaborate, are often maintained with extensive culinary and dining facilities. Indeed the popularity and success of many a club is enhanced by its appeal to the inner man. Some of these club restaurants are in the hands of male stewards, but not a few outstanding successes are recorded to the credit of women managers.

The new Women's City Club of Cleveland, Ohio, is a notable example of efficient management. Planning and producing food for 1500 women with varied tastes and varying appetites is not always simple. Miss Florence Bick, however, has remarkable success, whether it be catering to a banquet accommodating hundreds or to the single business woman maintaining an adequate diet on a slim pocketbook.

Summer Work

Miss Bick looks very young for a position of the responsibility of the managership of a club of this size. It is interesting how she came to choose food work for a career. She was studying music at Baldwin Wallace College where, due to overflow conditions, she was assigned to the Home Economics dormitory. At the end of this year of study, Miss Bick with commendable common sense decided that success would never be hers in the field of music and so transferred to a course in which she felt she had more chance for advancement. The following year she started in as a freshman again at Ohio State University, where she completed her work to graduate with the class of 1922. It was during summer vacations that she first worked at the City Club. Here were shown such promise and eagerness to gain new experiences that a position was offered her on graduation. Working for some years as assistant to expert managers, she developed the sense of food combinations which makes her meals such a delight.

All types of service and menus are featured in this attractive club. During the past year a series of International Nights was held when entertainment was furnished by foreign groups. On these nights the restaurant has served special dishes from these countries. A famous Hungarian cook was brought in to prepare the delicious apple stroudle for the "Night in Budapest." Ptica was prepared by a noted Slovenian cook for the Croatian-Slovenian night. There is a delightful Garden Court at the Club in which special French luncheons are served.

Running a club or feeding college boys and girls, both are worth-while jobs for the woman trained in foods.

Next Week—Food Service Director for a Large Company.

Photograph by Alice W. Mackey, Boone, Iowa

Photograph by Mrs. L. S. Ragsdale, University City, Mo.

Blowing Bubbles and Riding Cock Horse Are Early Adventures in Baby's Playtime.

The Half-Size Label

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

Hanging on the racks in the department stores are to be seen an increasing number of "half-size" dresses. These models are made for figures which do not conform to standard measurements. Many of them are designed for women not taller than five feet four inches. Statistics indicate that the majority of women of this height and under are stockily built, and the half-size provides for a figure somewhat narrow in the shoulders, deep in the bust, and large in the thighs and hips. Not only do the measurements conform to this figure but the style of the dresses is definitely slenderizing. The half-sizes for taller women are made particularly to solve the disproportion which may exist between bust and hip. There are models designed for the large bust and the slim hips and also for the flat bust and spreading hips.

The tall, broad-shouldered, tapering figure which is popular among couturiers because it lends itself to intricate manipulation of material, is by no means the "normal" or prevailing figure, although this idea has gained credence because the vast majority of models in ready-to-wear garments are designed for it. On the contrary, it represents, according to carefully compiled figures, only about 25 per cent of American women.

When a frock must be altered radically, it often loses its grace of line, and even if made to fit neatly, may fail to flatter the figure for which it has been thus adapted. Therefore the increasing attention given by manufacturers and dress departments to half-sizes, offers not only convenience and economy but a promise of better average dressing.

The movement began 15 years ago, but advanced rather inconspicuously until of late, since which it has become a major factor in ready-to-wear merchandise. The writer attended recently an exhibition entirely composed of half-size models, which illustrated clearly the points emphasized in this article. The fashions this fall offer many opportunities. Tunics, boleros, jackets, and the coat dress are valuable in bringing about an appearance of slenderness and symmetry. Those highly sponsored colors, black, dark green, berry-red and dull brown, all flatter the larger figure; and double-faced materials make it possible to employ textures which are dull and retiring, using as accents only, the advancing surfaces of glossy fabrics.

Certain stores have special departments for half-sizes, but the majority of shops include them in their general stock, placing them on the racks with the number from which they are the deviation.

H. J. K.

Making Suits for Small Boys

By Helena Judson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOTHERS with boys under the so-called "tailored age" often find it to the advantage of the family clothing budget to make their youngsters' garments at home. Everything is so simplified nowadays that the same pattern, with varying details, can be used over and over again, and, so accurately are the pieces cut and so few are they in number, that one trying-on is all that is necessary when testing a new pattern.

Becoming blouses with ample fullness to allow for the young wearer's growth, button-on-shorts, collarless Eton jackets and even manly looking topcoats take so little material and are so easily made that until the boy is older it seems merely a pleasant bit of economy to have this sort of pickup work on hand. The seams for several of these youthful garments can be stitched at the same time, leaving the finishing to be done at one's leisure.

After youngsters reach the important age of seven, their clothing becomes more of the "junior" type, and mother must see to it that her small boy dresses in the same manly fashion as do his companions. The "Little Lord Fauntleroy" style is definitely out of the picture unless the small boy is acting as an attendant on some special social occasion, or is still young enough to be in the "little tot" class. Boys now want to be dressed like father and big brother and not after the fashion of story-book heroes. Something of this feeling often exists in families with regard to the so-called "brother and sister" outfits, and the similarity of attire is not always pleasing to little brother unless sister is so much older that to be associated with her, even in the matter of clothes, puts him in a more grown-up class.

Deciding Factors

It is often a youngster's height and general build, rather than his exact age, that decide the style of his clothes. For instance, according to the generally accepted schedule for a boy's clothes, he wears button-on shorts up to the age of six, when he achieves the dignity of a belt and buckle which conceal the waistband buttons, if they are still necessary to keep blouse and shorts in place. Up to his ninth year, the average sized boy wears over his blouse, when necessary, a collarless Eton jacket, single-breasted and three-buttoned, the blouse collar coming well over the neckline of the high-cut collarless jacket. He then advances a step to a collared suit, either single or double-breasted, with a four-in-hand tie.

All these details may seem amusing, but they are the generally accepted ideas of those who design clothing for children, provided the young man does not shoot up beyond his years and require garments gauged to the requirements of an older boy.

For the small boy, perhaps starting this fall in kindergarten, it is hardly possible to have too many blouses for wear with catching or contrasting shorts of the button-on type. An excellent idea is to have these double breasted so that the overlapping side can be quickly changed in case of a spot on an otherwise fresh blouse. Several blouses can be planned to wear with shorts of navy blue light-weight wool.

Drawn by Helen Watson for The Christian Science Monitor

For Boys Under the "Tailored Age," Homemade Suits Are Often the More Economical.

Just Like Dad's

Older boys wear strictly plain blouses of men's shirting—"same as dad's." In fact, it is among the familiar economies to utilize the best portions of dad's laid-aside suits, shirts, and neckties to make those for his young son, who is now wearing tailored shirts, belted shorts and four-in-hands! Solid-color cotton broadcloth, tan, blue or green; also fine, closely set stripes in several colors make excellent blouse materials, as they do not show soil as quickly as those with very light background. Similar choice applies to fabric for shorts, as indistinct checks, herringbone and diagonal weaves, whether in cloth-finished cotton or in wool, do not show wear or spots as readily as do plain materials.

Just where the size and age limit is reached in the wearing of button-on or belted shorts, when a collarless Eton is supplanted by one that is collared, and when the young man may assume "knickers" or "longies," are sartorial distinctions more apt to be governed by local usage than by boys' clothiers. The understanding mother will realize that her boy probably cares little for "Fifth Avenue" styles as compared with his desire to look like "the other fellows"!

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Less Sugar for Rhubarb

When cooking rhubarb, add a small amount of baking soda. It will need less sugar and destroy the tartness that rhubarb often leaves in our mouth.

Uses for Eggshells

Save your eggshells, dry and crush, put them into a bag and drop into your boiler, when boiling clothes. You will be surprised at the results. They are also good to put into the earth around your rose bushes.

To remedy paint brushes that have become hard and dry, heat vinegar to the boiling point and immerse the brushes. Then allow them to simmer for about 15 minutes or more in strong soapsuds and they will be as good as new.

Mrs. R. A., Washington.

Slice Pineapple in Can

To save time, cut pineapple slices for fruit salad before removing from the can. Insert a sharp knife down the center of slices, and cut toward the can through all slices at once.

Mrs. R. V. J., Idaho.

The Festive Sandwich

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sandwiches are capable of as many interpretations as there are cooks to make them. But in this short space we shall discuss none of those uninteresting affairs, thick of bread and thin of filling, which have given the sandwich so much to live down; we shall speak only of those delicate morsels, thin as a rose leaf and fit to grace a royal tea party.

The "Whiff of Spring" sandwich is all that its name implies. Water cress, crisp cucumber, mint, red and green peppers and a dash of white onion finely cut, make this refreshing titbit. Just before you put the last slice of bread on top, dash over the whole a bit of French dressing, which has been seasoned with chili sauce, dry mustard, sugar and salt.

The red pepper is in case someone lifts the lid and peeks (which often happens to sandwiches). Make this and all sandwiches here mentioned on thin fresh bread: no sandwich can be a success if its bread is not dainty.

Cheese and chutney mixed, using three parts cheese and one part chutney, are delicious. Try four parts cream cheese and one of beef extract for a mysterious and delicious surprise.

Thin crispy toast may be spread with a mixture of minced, browned bacon, and peanut butter, or anchovy paste and butter, or, if you wish, a layer of fresh broiled mushrooms. A delight to some people would be toasted caviar and minced onion sandwiches, or one might prefer sautéed kidneys and beefsteak.

Stuffed eggs mixed with minced chives, and softened with salad dressing, either French or boiled, are delicious.

Many an ordinarily prosaic sandwich may be made to smack of characterful flavor—for instance, cold pot roast with a lingering flavor of onion, carrot, and bay leaf.

Fried chicken sandwiches are far more interesting than sliced chicken, particularly if the chicken (a fowl) is baked in a bean pot for three hours, in its own juice, and then browned in butter.

Rolled sandwiches and sandwiches cut in dainty shapes always seem to taste a bit better than just ordinary ones.

Re-Covering Your Evening Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

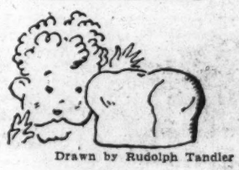
Most girls like colored shoes to match their evening frocks; but the cost is often a problem. Few evening shoes are too old, however, to be re-covered. Therefore, it is possible to have shoes to match different dresses at a very small cost. Apart from one's own shoes that have become shabby or faded, it is possible to buy shop-soiled satin shoes at sale time which can be transformed by covering with new satin or brocade.

The materials required are a quarter of a yard of satin or brocade, a tube of liquid glue, and a screwdriver or some blunt instrument of that description.

After removing all dust with a soft brush cut the material according to the shape of the shoe leaving a large margin for turnings; machine stitch the back of the heel on the wrong side and press with iron; stuff the shoe with soft paper; pin the satin or brocade neatly over the foot of the shoe; cut the material with sharp scissors near the sole taking care to leave a margin to turn in the edge. Moisten the edge of the satin or brocade with liquid glue and force between the sole and old covering of the shoe with a small screwdriver or other blunt instrument. As pins cannot be used to fix the material to the heel, it must be tied on with strong cotton or thread; moisten the edges with glue as before, and force between the upper part of the heel and the sole.

Remove the thread or cotton and ease the satin or brocade to the shape of the heel; turn in the edges at the lower part, moisten with glue and finish off neatly. Now take a needle and sewing silk, turn in the edges of the material and stitch carefully round the opening of the shoe.

This work requires patience but it is well worth the trouble.



Drawn by Rudolph Tandler

Oatmeal Bread

1 quart boiling water
2 cups oatmeal
Mix and let stand until lukewarm.
¾ cup molasses
1 tablespoon lard
1 tablespoon salt
1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in a little lukewarm water.

Mix all together and add enough white flour to knead, keeping a soft dough. When kneaded, put in pans to rise. When very light, bake in moderate oven. Quantity, 2 loaves.

Major Garner E. Hubbell,
The Principia

Grandma Morey's Muffins

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 tablespoon shortening

Sift together dry ingredients. Add milk, well-beaten eggs and melted shortening; mix well. Half fill greased muffin tins with batter and bake in hot oven 20 to 25 minutes.

Mrs. Clarence H. Howard, St. Louis, Mo.

—From "Kitchenology With Principia Friends" by The Principia Mothers' Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Baby Games a Daddy Can Share

Give Him Variety and Fun, but Not Excitement

Bringing Up the Baby—2

By Janet Rankin Aiken and Marjorie Anne Mortland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A touching and amusing book of several years ago, a child in an orphanage, musing over her lonely status in life and puzzling over things in general, is represented as saying "I must have a mother somewhere. A father isn't so specially necessary. But every child has to have a mother." She was wrong of course, in more ways than one. A father is not only necessary but highly desirable, as any baby who has enjoyed the companionship of his father well knows. A father has strong arms, a deep and reassuring voice, a hearty manner. He is equipped with a tie and lapels to clutch. His shoulders are high and firm to perch upon. His foot is a large and satisfactory object upon which to ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross. At the end of the day he brings home a fresh interest, a spirit of fun. To mother belong the essential services of the baby's first months—feeding, bathing, clothing, petting and comforting. But it is father's happy privilege to become "specially necessary" to the baby during his early adventures in play, for most fathers never really get entirely over being little boys.

Every baby from the time he is two or three weeks old should have two periods of play daily, about 12 hours apart, a good time being just before the bath. Of course sleep should not be interrupted for these play-times. They should begin with two or three minutes' duration and gradually lengthen to 10 or 15 minutes. Except in bitter weather, they should occur in outdoor temperature, with the baby clad preferably in his skin only, but at most in shirt and diapers.

Simple and Gentle

To begin with, of course, his games should be simple as well as very gentle. If you try one that he does not seem to enjoy, drop it for a time and try again later on. Be sure always to support his wabbly head and unsteady back until they are strong enough to support themselves. Never lift him jerkily or plunge him down abruptly; never subject him to sudden or violent motions—but observe always the great principles of gentleness and gradualness, and study him to see which games he likes best.

A bed or couch is the place for the baby to begin his sport, with a rubber sheet, covered by a light blanket, for him to lie on. Begin by opening his infinitesimal hands, taking hold of them, and moving his arms about in various directions so that he can get the feel of controlled motion. Then try moving him into different positions—sides, tummy, back. In the tummy positions he will possibly cooperate with you by a wild approximation of crawling. Some babies when lying on their stomachs wave their arms and legs in swimming motions, long before they can possibly propel themselves an inch. Now and then a baby does not like the tummy position at first, and if yours does not, accustom him to it gradually.

Almost all babies love to push against things with their feet, and you may develop this pushing pleasure by holding your hands so that the baby can push against them, or hold him with your two hands so that his feet can push against your waist, then, when he pushes, as he is sure to do, lift him away from you with a gentle sweeping motion, and see him crow with delight.

Another arm-and-leg game is borrowed from your own gymnasium days. Lift the baby's arms straight up, then bring them down at his sides. Straighten out his legs and bring them up against his little tummy. Take his two legs in your hands and lift the lower part of him first to the left and then to the right. Lifting him about is also lots of fun for him. With one or two hands behind his back to furnish necessary support, lift him gradually to a sitting and then a standing position, then after a moment lower him gently to the bed. Let him feel the bed beneath his feet from the start, and after a few months let the pressure of his feet increase little by little.

At Three Months

When he gets to be three months old, try taking hold of his hands and gently lifting him as he lies on his back. If his head drags and wabbles, don't lift it more than an inch or two, but continue until he can be raised to a sitting position, his head firm and strong. In time this game may be extended to raising him to a standing position, but not within the first six months; not before he can sit up in his high chair.

When his head needs no further support from your hands (at about four or possibly three months) he can "ride a cockhorse," as you hold his hands and perch him on your toe, lifting him gently up and down. Play this game for only a minute at first. Later on, finish by gently lowering your feet until he feels the floor beneath his feet. But don't let his full weight rest on them until he is ready for that . . . at six or seven months.

One baby of four months was passionately fond of a game his parents called the "whirligig." They would place him on his back at the edge of a couch, and with immense gravity and deliberation he would roll over the edge into out-stretched arms, which returned him to the couch on his tummy. Then he would roll off once more, this time onto his back, to be returned to the couch in that position. Faster and faster the game went on, lasting for five or 10 minutes, the baby rolling so speedily that his partner had to hurry to catch him.

These are just a few out of dozens of possible suggestions for baby games, and any enterprising father will invent more. Always be careful not to lift the baby by his head or his arms, or allow him to play too long or too violently. Stop a bit before he is satiated, while he is still interested. Don't let him get too excited; maintain an atmosphere of pleasant activity, but not of the roller-coaster type of breathless thrill. And always talk to him merrily and be gay about it. Make his play time genuine fun.

The third article in this series of seven will appear next Wednesday.

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The Home Forum

On the Marshfield Hills

"A league and a league of marsh-grass, waist-high, broad in the blade,
Green, and all of a height, and unflecked with a light or a shade,
Stretch leisurely off, in a pleasant plain,
To the terminal blue of the main. . . .
Ye marshes, how candid and simple and nothing-withholding and free
Ye publish yourselves to the sky and offer yourselves to the sea!"

THUS did Sidney Lanier, sweet singer of the South, pay tribute to his loved marshes of Glynn. Had he known New England and its varied coast as he knew his Southland, he could have tuned a similar lay to the marshes which gave their name to Marshfield, famed for the great stretches of sea-swept meadows which border its wooded hills and quiet countryside.

* * *

But Marshfield has a much greater claim upon public attention than vast marshes and the mere possession of natural advantages, its pine-clad hills and winding streams. It has a background of early history exceeded in interest, perhaps, only by famed Plymouth itself. Here came Pilgrim Winslow, one of the most prominent men of the pioneer colony, to settle and to lend his abilities as leader to the great enterprise of upbuilding a prosperous community. The early history of Marshfield is shot through with the story of his enterprise, and a later Winslow, son of the pioneer, added his mead to the development of the town. On the North River, which wends its sinuous way through the far-flung marshes, ships were constructed at an early date; and tradition has it that one craft built of sturdy New England oak and christened Columbia, rounded the Horn and, making its way up the western coast, entered the broad reaches of a mighty river to which it gave its own name, *Columbia*.

However, a zealous native of this ancient town, if questioned as to the most prominent of its distinguished citizens, would quite likely not name the pioneer Winslow or his descendant. He probably would name a world-known character, who appeared on the public stage some two centuries after the first settlers earned and won the friendship of Indian Massasoit and his dusky crew. Early in his matchless career as Expounder of the Constitution, came Daniel Webster from the granite hills of New Hampshire to make for himself a mansion home, set in the midst of a great territory sweeping far back from the marshes to the pine-clad hills. Here Webster, ardent lover of the open, developed a mammoth estate, planting forests and extensive orchards, gathering fine cattle and rare animals, and birds of gaudy plumage to adorn his broad lawns. Here he repaired for recreation and rest from his many arduous labors as the leading statesman of the time.

* * *

The visitor to Marshfield, either to its hills or its shore, finds in addition to its rich historical background much of natural charm. The vast marshes, with their ever-changing tints of green under the summer sun, are a source of never-ending delight. The winding river bears the boats of expectant fishermen, while above the green reaches sea birds dart and whirl like giant snowflakes blown hither and yon by the errant breeze. On the hills are attractive homes whither hie, in the heat of summer, city folks for the cooling breezes and the calm of the countryside. Not a few denizens find comfort here throughout the entire year, willing to pay for the privilege of continuous residence amid such rural beauty the penalty of a daily journey to and from the city to their accustomed tasks.

To one of those homes I am privileged to go now and then for a glimpse of the rich bird life which gathers there, as well as for intimate converse with sympathetic and understanding friends. Imagine, if you will, a stretch of two score acres of gently sloping hillside, for the most part thickly wooded, reaching eastward from the highway to the marshes that border North River. In the foreground and bordering the highway is a natural lawn of several acres, thickly studded with native cedars, tall and shapely, and with all the solemnity of the cypress of the East. Interspersed among these silent sentinels is a variety of green-leafed trees—white birches, some with delicate pendants reaching to the ground, exotics; others common to New England—gray birches, set in clumps with boles just enough aslant to add a grace of line to charm the eye of the artist; catalpas, now bearing huge blossoms of white and gold.

* * *

Sympathetic hands have placed bird-baths for the benefit of the feathered denizens which find here the peace and protection necessary to the successful carrying out of their domestic affairs. As I sit in the shade of the tall cedars, a flash of yellow attracts my eye and a male goldfinch in gaudy dress of lemon yellow and black perches for an instant and plunges into the cooling waters with all the zest of a country boy at the old swimming hole. His bath finished, away he goes and his place is soon taken by his more soberly dressed mate. A succession of feathered bathers follows: robins, cedar waxwings, catbirds, blue jays, sparrows—song, chipping and vesper—a house wren, and finally a brown thrush perches for a moment on the rim of the bowl and plunges in, making the water fly in ecstasy at the joy of a cool bath.

Very like persons are these feathered neighbors in foregathering where a friendly welcome awaits them. And not only are they supplied with facilities for bathing; but an attractive house in green and white, perched on a long pole, invites them to a rentless tenantry. Food is placed at convenient places even in summer, and in winter ample rations are served to the hardy visitors. Starlings, jays and tree sparrows spend the winter here, and robins and meadow larks have been known to find here the shelter and food necessary for a comfortable existence despite the rigors of a northern winter.

Prized as are these feathered friends by the people who maintain this earthly paradise, there are denizens in fur that also share their generous largess. Squirrels abound; both reds and grays here find attractive tenements, and chipmunks play in fearless freedom. And perhaps most interesting of all, because of their rarity, deer now and then stalk out of the thicket to gaze in wide-eyed wonder at the house with its red-tiled roof and the various accoutrements that make up a country estate, complete in all its appointments. About the lawns they wander in furtive shyness, not quite aware, it seems, of the wholly friendly interest on the part of the householders in their distinguished callers. The visitors in feather and fur add a charm to the landscape which is quite indispensable.

And so here at "Twin-Cedars," in the peace and quiet which characterize true lovers of nature, do my favored friends watch the seasons come and go, finding in the ever-changing panorama of sea and sky a contentment, deep-toned and full, beyond the capacity of words to describe. The seeing eye and hearing ear find much here to delight and charm the senses. And the deeper sentiments find satisfaction in the opportunity, amid such rustic scenes, to think the thoughts which reveal the gentle and all-loving Providence lying just behind these lavish gifts of Nature.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

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The Sound of Summer

BESIDES the singing and calling there is a peculiar sound which is only heard in summer. Waiting quietly to discover what birds are about, I become aware of a sound in the very air. It is not the mid-summer hum which will soon be heard over the heated hay in the valley and over the cooler hills alike. It is not enough to be called a hum, and does but just tremble at the extreme edge of hearing. If the branches wave and rustle they overbear it; the buzz of a passing bee is so much louder it overcomes all of it that is in the whole field. I cannot define it, except by calling the hours of winter to mind—they are silent; you hear a branch crack or creak as it rubs another in the wood, you hear the hoarfrost crunch on the grass beneath your feet, but the air is without sound in itself. The sound of summer is everywhere—in the passing breeze, in the hedge, in the broad-branching trees, in the grass as it swings; all the myriad particles that together make the summer varied are in motion. The sap moves in the trees, the pollen is pushed out from grass and flower, and yet again these acres and acres of leaves and square miles of grass blades—for they would cover acres and square miles if reckoned edge to edge—are drawing their strength from the atmosphere. Exceedingly minute as these vibrations must be, their numbers perhaps may give them a volume almost reaching in the aggregate to the power of the ear. Besides the quivering leaf, the swinging grass, the fluttering bird's wing, and the thousand oval membranes which innumerable insects whirl about, a faint resonance seems to come from the very earth itself. The fervour of the sunbeams descending in a tidal flood rings on the strung harp of earth. It is this exquisite undertone, heard and yet unheard, which brings the mind into sweet accordance with the wonderful instrument of nature.

By the apple-tree there is a low bank, where the grass is less tall and admits the heat direct to the ground; here there are blue flowers—bluer than the wings of my favourite butterflies—with white centres—the lovely bird's-eyes, or veronica. The violet and cowslip, bluebell and rose, are known to thousands; the veronica is overlooked. The ploughboys know it, and the wayside children, the mower and those who linger in fields, but few else. Brightly blue and surrounded by greenest grass, imbedded in and all the more blue for the shadow of the grass, these growing butterflies' wings draw to themselves the sun. From this island I look down into the depth of the grasses. Red sorrel spires—deep drinkers of reddest sun wine—stand the boldest, and in their numbers threaten the buttercups. . . .

I cannot leave it; I must stay under the old tree in the midst of the long grass, the luxury of the leaves, and the song in the very air. I seem as if I could feel all the glowing life the sunshine gives and the south wind calls to being. The endless grass, the endless leaves, the immense strength of the oak expanding, the unalloyed joy of finch and blackbird; from all of them I receive a little. Each gives me something of the pure joy they gather for themselves. — RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "The Pageant of Summer."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Garden at "Twin-Cedars"

Child's Quest

A flash in the night
While the stars hang high:
Back to your place in the sky,
Will-o'-the-wisp!
Go back to the sky
Or blow your light out;
You shall not go roving about,
Will-o'-the-wisp!
You go roving about
In hopes to ensnare
With a wink o' flame here
And a beck o' flame there.
Oh sprite of the night
With your flickering light,
We follow!
We follow!
Over the hill
And down in the hollow—
But down in the hollow
You blow your light out
While we stand in the blackness
And shout
Will-o'-the-wisp!
Will-o'-the-wisp!

MILDRED WESTON.

Overflow Gardens

I like the modern custom of making gardens that cascade over into the road. This we have learnt from cottage gardens. Much of the charm of old-fashioned village streets is owing to the fact that the diminutive gardens overflow into them. And what a pleasant feeling of welcome it gives to be greeted by growing flowers before one even lifts the latch. The stray daffodils on the green bank outside the hedge fill the air with the music of spring, the primroses gladden one from afar with their rare loveliness, the cheery little stonecrop on the old wall catches every ray of sunlight, the flowering currant that hangs over fills the air with its deliciously homely fragrance and mingles with the scent of the wallflowers by the gate. And now the owners of small houses are wisely copying the cottages and all over the country where there are banks outside the hedge these are gay with flowers, and enclosing walls are frequently a glow of color. And within, the absurd imitations of lawns with formal beds are now fortunately rare. Instead one sees thousands of little enclosures so filled with color that barely an inch of earth is visible. I love those "nosegay gardens," so different from beds solemnly planted with flowers all of one kind and color. No two of these diminutive spring gardens are alike, and though the range of plants grown is not large each plot has its individual charm. The variety is infinite, the most attractive gardens being, I think, those where masses of carpeting plants—crimson, lavender and purple aubretias, mossy saxifrages, golden alyssum, arabis, double daisies, violas, Siberian wallflowers and so forth make a richly-colored background, enhancing the beauty of the taller-growing flowers and small shrubs.—From "Gardens of Delight," by ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

A Genius of Many Talents

Leonardo da Vinci is best known to the world as a great artist, despite the fact that he left but few works behind him. He is known also by tradition as a great sculptor. But more than this the translation of his notebooks, written in his queer mirror writing, have shown him a genius of many talents and varied interests, ranging from planning large-scale drainage canals for the marshes about Milan, or at times an all-absorbing interest in the construction of a flying machine, to the staging of court pageants or the invention of some instrument that was far ahead of its time but never given to the world. The following passage from Merejkowski's *Romance of Leonardo da Vinci* presents a little-known side of the artist.

Milan at this time was undergoing a state of siege. Leonardo had removed himself from the city to stay at a friend's villa. There he found like himself several other refugees whom he chose to avoid.

"Leonardo, preferring solitude, held aloof from them. On the other hand, he soon became very friendly with Francesco, the host's little son.

"Timid, as bashful as a girl, the boy for a long while fought shy of him. But once, entering the artist's room on an errand from his father, he saw the varicolored glasses with the aid of which the artist was studying the laws of supplementary colors. Leonardo invited him to look through them; the amusement was to the boy's liking. Familiar objects took on a fairyland appearance now sombre, now joyous; now inimical, now kindly,—depending on whether he were looking through a yellow, a blue, a red, a lilac, or a green glass.

"There was also another invention of Leonardo's which proved to be to his liking,—the *camera obscura;* when upon a sheet of white paper there would appear an animated picture, wherein one could distinctly see the wheels of a mill turning, a flock of daws wheeling above a church, the little gray ass of the woodchopper Peppo, loaded with faggots, picking its way over the muddy road, and the tips of the poplars bending before the wind.—Francesco could no longer contain himself and began clapping his hands.

"But most of all was he captivated by the 'rain gauge,' consisting of a brass ring with divisions, a little stick that resembled the shaft of a scale, and two little balls suspended therefrom,—one covered with wax, the other with absorbent paper; when the air was saturated with humidity, the cotton wool would absorb it; the little ball enveloped in it would sink, and, descending, would tip the beam of the scales for several divisions of the ring, by means of which one could with exactness measure the degree of humidity; whereas the wax ball remained impervious to it, and as light as before. In this manner the movements of the beam foretold the weather a day or two ahead. The boy constructed a rain-gauge of his own, and would rejoice when, to the amazement of the domestics, his predictions would be fulfilled.

"In the village school—Francesco studied but lazily,—he memorized Latin grammar with aversion; at the sight of the ink-smeared, green covers of his arithmetic his face would lengthen. But Leonardo's science was such that it seemed to the boy as interesting as a fairy-tale. The appliances of mechanics, of optics, of acoustics, of hydraulics, attracted him just as though they were toys. From morn till night he would not tire of listening to Leonardo's stories. With grown-ups the artist was secretive, inasmuch as he knew that every careless word might draw suspicions or a sneer upon his head. With Francesco he spoke of all things trustingly and simply; not only did he teach him, but, in his turn, learned from him."

¡NO RETARDEIS LA BENDICION!

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ES UN cuadro bien hermoso de la solicitud y la protección cariñosa de Dios, el que nos pinta el Salmista en el salmo 105. El escritor de este himno de alabanza, después de enumerar las bendiciones que los hijos de Israel han recibido, declara: "Aumentó Dios a su pueblo en gran manera, e hízole más fuerte que sus enemigos." Luego, después de mencionar los sufrimientos que acompañaban la destrucción propia del error, y de los cuales ellos fueron salvados, añade: "Sacó a su pueblo con plata y oro: no hubo enfermo en sus tribus. . . . Sacó, pues, a su pueblo con gozo, y a sus escogidos con canciones."

¿Qué era eso, que sacó a los hombres de la tosquedad, las tinieblas y la superstición? ¿Qué era lo que les hizo elevarse a una humanidad más pura?—sino los ideales puros del cristianismo que les animaban a todo eso. La inteligencia divina siempre ha sido poderosa para sacar a los hombres de la obscuridad y la ignorancia llevándoles a la luz y el entendimiento, cuando estaban dispuestos a ser conducidos.

El argumento erróneo de que el liquor y el tobaco nos estimulan, nos animan o aumentan nuestra espontaneidad, y que nos sacan de la depresión y del desaliento, no son más que engañadoras sugestiones mentales, que nos llevan a una obscuridad más profunda y a una esclavitud más desesperada. Los que estudian seriamente el libro de Mary Baker Eddy SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) llegan a comprender la razón de toda la miseria humana. Comprenden que el sufrimiento y la discordia siguen directamente a la desobediencia de la ley de Dios. El Científico Cristiano sabe que el único camino que nos saca de las dificultades, el único modo de obtener auxilio en las perplejidades y de encontrar felicidad y éxito en las relaciones humanas y actividades de negocios, es dirigirse sinceramente a la Mente divina por entendimiento y dirección, y luego obedecer los mandatos de la ley divina. Cuanto más pronto se haga esto, tanto más pronto el pensamiento llegará a la comprensión de que las únicas cosas que valen la pena, que son substanciales, seguras y dignas de confianza, son las riquezas espirituales, aquellas cosas de la mente que no se desgastan y que no pueden ser robadas.

No hay poder que nos pueda robar la alegría y la felicidad que proceden del amor de Dios, el bien, y de la confianza en El, que se expresan en valor inquebrantable, pureza, ánimo, honradez, constancia, consagración y altruísmo. Estas cualidades mentales no se pueden ganar por medio del goce del alcohol y de los cigarillos y otras formas de materialidad. La debilidad de buscar inspiración y ánimo en tales apetitos erróneos proviene de la admisión que el hombre no puede esperar a tener bastante fuerza y entereza de carácter para sostenerle, y que por lo tanto necesita recurrir a apetitos erróneos que le sirvan de estimulante, para compensar su insuficiencia.

No es la posesión de dinero, ni la prosperidad material, ni tampoco un estímulo erróneo, sea mental o físico, sino verdadera fortaleza de carácter, lo que da fuerza a un hombre o una nación. La Mente divina, expresada en sabiduría, entendimiento y pureza, rompe las cadenas de creencias erróneas, que nos han sujetado en las sendas estrechas de pensamientos malos y deseos perversos, y de esta manera libra al hombre de esta esclavitud de pecado voluntario y apetitos erróneos.

El despertamiento de los individuos trae consigo el despertamiento de la nación, y lo mismo que un individuo que se ha despertado es un individuo salvado, así también una nación que se ha despertado es una nación salvada. Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en la página 160 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTIFICO, Y MISCELANEA): "Me preguntan: '¿Hay un infierno?' Pues, sí, hay un infierno para todos aquellos que persisten en quebrantar la REGLA DE ORO o en desobedecer los mandamientos de Dios. La ciencia de la física ha mantenido a veces que los fuegos internos de la tierra consumirán algun día este planeta. La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que el pecado escondido que no se ha castigado es este fuego interno,—el fuego de una conciencia pecadora que está despertando a un discernimiento más claro de sí misma y que está quemándose en tormentos hasta que el pecador se haya consumido, es decir; hasta que sus pecados se hayan destruído."

Si el sufrimiento se entiende correctamente como una indicación del error que ha de eliminarse, puede ser una experiencia saludable. Hay millares de hombres que han sido instigados por el sufrimiento a volverse del pecado, para encontrar en Dios su yo verdadero—puro, sin tacha y sin mancilla. Así han encontrado consuelo, paz y un sentido de seguridad permanente que nadie les puede quitar.

El Maestro reveló que si se obedece al Amor, éste cura las heridas y alivia los sufrimientos que resultan de la desobediencia a la ley del Amor divino; y así probó para nosotros que no hay necesidad de demora para el disfrute de libertad gozosa y riquezas verdaderas. En la Ciencia Cristiana se encuentra el poder redentor, el cual, a pesar de los elementos perturbadores de estos días, está trayendo el entendimiento y la iluminación. Por encima del caos y de la confusión del mundo suena el mandamiento: ¡No retardéis la bendición!

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Thrush's Nest

Within a thick and spreading hawthorn bush
That overhung a molehill, large and round,
I heard from morn to morn a merry thrush
Sing hymns of rapture, while I drank the sound
With joy—and oft an unintruding guest,
I watched her secret toils from day to day;
How true she warped the moss to form her nest,
And modelled it within with wood and clay,
And by and by, like heath-bells gilt with dew,
There lay her shining eggs as bright as flowers,
Ink-spotted over, shells of green and blue;
And there I witnessed, in the summer hours,
A brood of nature's minstrels chirp and fly,
Glad as the sunshine and the laughing sky.

—JOHN CLARE, Poems.

Delay Not the Blessing!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a beautiful picture of God's loving protection and care that the Psalmist gives us in the one hundred and fifth Psalm. The writer of this song of praise, after recounting the blessings that the children of Israel had enjoyed, states, "He increased his people greatly; and made them stronger than their enemies." Then, after reviewing the unhappy conditions attendant upon error's destruction of itself, from which they were saved, he adds: "He brought them forth also with silver and gold: and there was not one feeble person among their tribes. . . . And he brought forth his people with joy, and his chosen with gladness."

What has accomplished all the good that has advanced individuals out of crudeness, darkness, and superstition? What alone has advanced them into purer humanhood but the pure Christian ideals that animated them? Divine intelligence has ever been potent to lead men out of darkness and ignorance into light and understanding when they were willing to be led.

The spurious arguments that liquor and tobacco give stimulation, animation, and spontaneity, lift one above discouragement and depression, are only deceptive mental suggestions that lead one into deeper darkness and more hopeless slavery. Earnest students of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, learn the reason for all human misery. They learn that suffering and discord follow closely upon disobedience to the law of God. The Christian Scientist knows that the only way out of trouble, the only way to find help in his perplexities, and to find happiness and success in his human relationships and business activities, is to turn honestly to divine Mind for understanding and guidance, and then obey the requirements of divine law. The sooner this is done the sooner will thought be guided into the realization that the only things worth while, substantial, secure, and reliable, are spiritual riches, those things of consciousness which do not wear out, and which cannot be stolen.

There is no power that can rob one of the joy and happiness that come from love for and trust in God, good, expressed in unwavering fearlessness, purity, courage, honesty, steadfastness, consecration, and unselfishness. These qualities of thought cannot be gained by indulgence in liquor and cigarettes, or other forms of materiality. The weakness of looking to such false appetites for inspiration and courage is in the admission that the individual cannot hope to realize sufficient mental soundness and stability of character to sustain him; that he must turn to false appetite for a stimulus to make up for his insufficiency.

Not the possession of money, not material prosperity, not false mental or physical stimulus, but true character is the strength of a man or of a nation. Divine Mind, expressed in wisdom, enlightenment, and purity breaks the bonds of false belief that cramp thought into the narrow grooves of evil thinking and false desires, and so frees men from willful sin and false appetites.

The awakening of individuals leads to the awakening of the nation, and just as the awakened individual is the saved individual, so is the awakened nation the saved nation. Mrs. Eddy tells us in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 160): "I am asked, 'Is there a hell?' Yes, there is a hell for all who persist in breaking the Golden Rule or in disobeying the commandments of God. Physical science has sometimes argued that the internal fires of our earth will eventually consume this planet. Christian Science shows that hidden unpunished sin is this internal fire,—even the fire of a guilty conscience, waking to a true sense of itself, and burning in torture until the sinner is consumed,—his sins destroyed."

Suffering, rightly understood as indicating the error to be overcome, may be salutary. Many thousands, through suffering, have turned from sin to find in God their true selfhood, untarnished, unblemished, and pure. Thus they have found comfort, peace, and a sense of permanent security that nothing can take away.

The Master revealed how Love, when obeyed, always heals the wounds and relieves the sufferings that result from disobedience to the law of divine Love; and so he proved for us the needlessness of any delay in the enjoyment of joyous freedom and true riches. In Christian Science is found the saving power which, among the disturbing elements of today, is bringing understanding and enlightenment. Above the world's chaos and confusion is ringing the command, Delay not the blessing!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Unlocking Andorra's Capitol

The Andorran villages are all small and silent. They not only take their color from the rocks above them from which they are built, but they lack even the colored roofs of villages lower down in the mountains, because here the rosy tiles are unknown, and the brown-grey houses are roofed with the more economical black slate, to be had for the effort of quarrying in any nearby hillside. Sometimes the owners have been too poor to afford nails, and their slates are held in place by boulders, and then the roofs look as if an avalanche had passed that way and after many years the débris had not yet been tossed from the housetops. In the villages the unstudied assemblage of the buildings, the balconies, and the vagrant pathways between soft-toned weathered walls, make for pictures everywhere. No one was able to tell how recently a house had been built here. It is currently believed, however, that the last house was finished seven hundred years ago. There is nothing we saw which made that seem improbable.

The capital village clings to a rocky ledge on the west side of the valley. It is said that five hundred people live in this honeycomb of houses. They must live *in* their houses for hardly any were passed in the valley and none at all in the plaza. . . .

At the end of a labyrinthine passage, which drags the houses with it over the rock, we found, at the edge of the village, the capitol of the republic, the Catalan-called Casa de la Vall. In general it looked like an old mill, with a broadside of seventy feet and a depth of not more than fifty. In detail its stone and plaster walls presented no other features than a curious stone turret on three carved brackets at one corner near the roof, and an inset carving of the arms of Andorra near the door. . . .

Office-holding is without pay in Andorra, and hence unpopular, which, in part, explained why the capitol was empty, and locked. We strolled back to the plaza and into the solitary shop and there found the proprietors, two brothers, intelligent and hospitable, and eager to inform or exhibit, at our command. Our regret not to be able to enter the capitol was their first opportunity and they sent us with their young clerk to find the concierge. He preceded us, shouting aloud through the little passages, a little as if proclaiming our approach, but in reality calling the keeper of the key. She finally appeared at the upper window of a house where she was doing a washing, her hands pink and damp from the suds, and when she saw why we called, she lost no time in descending and dried her fat little hands on the way.

The key was a monster, out of all proportion to the bearer, or to the Casa, or to all little Andorra itself. It was something over fifteen inches long and proportionately heavy. As we gathered before the door of the Casa she turned and presented me the key with her two hands, and with her head and laughing eyes jerked an unmistakable invitation to unlock the door. If it was not evident that this simple courtesy thrilled me, it did so none the less. It is no every-day occurrence in anyone's life to unlock the capitol of a republic, and this one so venerable, and I'm not sure but that in the excitement I jumped a little as the bolt bumped back with an unexpected thump.—From "Along the Pyrenees," by PAUL WILSTACH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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Moments Musical

Anton Rubinstein

(This is the thirteenth in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday on the Home Forum Page.)

WE HEAR astonishing tales from those who had the pleasure of listening to this great musician as he played the piano: how he carried away his audience with his sweep and his bravura playing, how his charm was irresistible, likewise his freedom and abandon at all times. We also learn of him as a composer and teacher. Josef Hofmann and Josef Lhevinne are two of his loyal disciples, who show by their virtuosity his guidance and wise counsel.

But have you ever heard of Nicolaus, Anton's younger brother? Emil Sauer told me that, amidst his training in music, his lessons with Nicolaus Rubinstein stood out in his memory as the most precious. Alexandre Siloti, Liszt's secretary-pupil for a number of years and one of Russia's post-war giants and Rachmaninoff's teacher, says in his book that to study with Anton was torture because he was so nervous and high-strung. But in his brother Nicolaus one had a friend, a sympathetic listener and adviser.

Fame is not always greatness. Anton was famous, a virtuoso applauded by people in many lands. Nicolaus knew that it would not be wise to step in and take any glory from his brother, believing that there could not be two great Rubinsteins. So he stayed in the background, but was applauded by a select few. Who can say which of them was the greater?

Anton Rubinstein as a composer is interesting. His concerto for piano is brilliant and gives the pianist full scope in startling the audience. Ethel Leginska used to thrill me with its dazzling beauty. Among his lesser compositions, the *Barcarolle in G minor* is charming. Imagine yourself in Venice, sitting on a balcony overlooking the canals. Hear a gondolier singing to the accompaniment of a guitar, coming nearer in his gondola. Then the mood changes and you hear the lapping of the water against the age-old walls. The gondola passes by. In the far distance, the guitar and the song fade away, leaving you listening still.

Again last summer I spent some time in Venice. The gondoliers still sing on the canals during most of the night. One does not wonder that Rubinstein, Wagner, Robert and Elizabeth Browning loved this poetic, musical setting. This *Barcarolle* is a vivid description of it all.

SONYA MICHELL.

Listed Stock Quotations

Building Company Shares Feature Otherwise Quiet Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Building Shares Strong Feature Of Quiet Market

Specialties in Moderate Demand While Few Other Issues Are Lower

By Forrest Price

Just a little better tone to the stock market.

It does not seem to take much buying to send stocks aloft.

Contrariwise they go off about as easily.

Total transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Today prices generally moved to higher regions with the building company shares leading the way.

The home renovation and building campaign, encouraged by banking loans, meant real business to many traders who bought the shares of those companies which will benefit by the expected new building program.

Johns-Manville and Celotex preferred each moved up more than 2 points. American Radiator, Foundation Co. and U. S. Gypsum each advanced a point or more.

Upon announcement of American Telephone's regular dividend the stock rose more than a point. Commercial Investment Trust and Chicago Pneumatic Tube, gained more than 2 points each.

The New York tractions again were strong. Manhattan Elevated preferred was up 5½ points at one time. The common was up nearly 2.

There were numerous gains of a point or more throughout the list. U. S. Smelting was off 3. Union Pacific was off 2.

In all groups of the bond market trading was exceedingly light. Price changes for most part were unimportant but mainly on the up side.

Grain price downturns featured most of today's session on the Chicago Board. Wheat was particularly weak. Corn tried to move against the lower trend of wheat and managed to get up materially above bottom prices, but eventually declined in sympathy with wheat. Cotton was barely steady.

Just at present it does not seem possible to reach any sort of accurate conclusion as to fall business. It would be contrary to precedent if conditions were not very much improved during the coming months. It also seems certain that with the accumulating needs of industry and the increasing consuming demands of the public business the latter part of 1934 is bound to improve, tempered somewhat by the reduced buying power of the people in the drought stricken districts of the country.

Too much stress should not be given the drop in steel mill operations to 22 per cent of capacity, as reported by Iron Age. Sudden and rather wide changes have been reported from time to time, and a good pickup in steel mill activity is predicted for the fall months.

Electric power output last week as reported today by the Edison Electric Institute was 1.9 per cent larger than a year ago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Launching of the intensive home renovation campaign turned attention away from the so-called inflation stocks today to those of companies calculated to benefit from stimulation of building.

American Telephone rose more than a point, on news of declaration of another regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share. Among shares of building supply concerns gains of 1 to 2 points appeared in American Radiator, Johns-Manville and Celotex preferred.

Rails also turned upward. Miscellaneous issues gaining major fractions to a point or more included Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck, United States Gypsum, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and others.

Old Timers Steady

United States Steel and General Motors were about steady. New York tractions were again active and firm, but no definite developments concerning unification could be discovered. United States Smelting lost more than 2 points, and some of the other nonferrous metal shares declined fractionally. Trading continued dull.

The ordering of another $2.25 dividend by American Telephone had been expected quite widely, for it was reasoned in Wall Street that the company would not cut the income of its 680,000 stockholders as long as it had large cash reserves. The $9-annual rate has not been earned in some time, however, and in view of the recent omission of the dividend by Illinois Telephone, a leading subsidiary, there was some uncertainty over the disbursement. The number of phones in use has recovered substantially from the depression low, but the company is worried by agitation for lower rates.

Bonds Rise Slightly

The bond market lapsed into extreme dullness today, but it managed to add a little to the gains of the last two sessions.

The U. S. Government list was decidedly quiet after the large turnover of the last 10 days. Offerings were unusually light and some of the Treasury loans failed to appear on the tape during the early trading. The 3s of 1951-55 edged up 1-32s to 100.16 and the 4s of 1954 and 4¼-3¼s were a shade improved at 107.22 and 102.9 respectively.

Further recovery mostly within a fractional range was established in a fair number of secondary rails and other low-priced issues, including Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, American and Foreign Power 5s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Corporate issues of good investment rating not only maintained their better levels of Tuesday, but improved upon them in several cases. Santa Fe 4s worked ahead a little to 101¾ and Consolidated Gas 4½s and Duquesne Light 4½s were bid up half a point to 106¾ and 106½. Union Pacific 4s were steady around 95½.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 15	Last Aug. 14
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	108	108	108	
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1600	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
11⅞	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	8	8	8	8
3⅞	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9⅝	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
106⅛	91¾	3	Air Reduction	300	99	99	99	98½
23¼	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3300	20¾	20½	20½	20⅞
8¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	700	2	2	2	2
16¼	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8	8	8	8
160⅜	120	.6	Allied Chem	400	127	127	127	126
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	700	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
20¼	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	13½	12⅜	13⅛	
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	300	3	3	3	3¼
55⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1200	48	47⅞	48	48
36	28¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	33	33	33	33½
50½	40	2	Am Bank Note pf	30	43	43	43	43
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	1100	10⅜	10	10	10
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	4100	96⅞	98¼	96¼	97½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	16	15½	16	16
12½	4½	..	Am Chain	100	5	5	5	
68⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	58	58	58	
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1600	26⅛	26	26	25½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2½	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	17¾	17	17⅜	16½
25	11⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	14	13¾	14	
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw2pf	400	8⅜	8	8	8
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	23¼	23	23	23
10	3½	..	Am Ice	300	4½	4¼	4¼	
11	4⅜	..	Am International	1600	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6⅞
38⅜	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	19	19	19	17⅞
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	9	9	9	9⅛
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M cb	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	5	4⅜	4¾	4¾
26⅛	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	12¼	11¾	11¾	
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14	14	14	14
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	4600	13¾	12¾	13⅜	12⅜
26⅛	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	21	20¼	20⅝	
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6300	37¾	36¾	37	37⅛
26½	10⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	14	14	14	13⅞
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	67¾	67⅛	67⅛	67½
120¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	111⅝	110¾	111	110¾
13	3	..	h Am Type Fndrs	100	5	5	5	
28¾	7¾	..	h Am Type F pf	30	12½	12½	12½	12¾
77⅜	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	400	17⅛	17	17	17
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	1100	9¼	9	9	9⅛
83¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	46	46	46	46¾
4¼	1	..	h Am Writ Pap	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17½	2⅞	..	h Am Writ Pap pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4900	12⅞	12½	12⅝	13
13⅛	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	12	12	12	
34¼	26¼	1½	Archer Daniels	1200	35¼	35	35	34½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	9500	6	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	59	58	59	58
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	10½	10½	10½	10½
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	2600	49⅜	48½	47¾	48¼
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	28¼	28	28	
25¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1800	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25½
16¾	7	..	Atlas Tack	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
57⅜	16½	2¼	Auburn Auto	1300	21¼	19⅛	20½	19½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	13⅛	13	13⅛	
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1700	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	8⅛	8	8⅛	8¼
34	13⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	1500	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	18¼	17½	18⅜	17¾
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	1100	7	7	7	7
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	1900	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
15⅛	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	12	12	12	12
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1600	12⅞	12½	12½	12¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3300	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¼
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	54	53¼	54	53
66	46	4	Bon Ami A	200	82	82	82	
28½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	700	25⅜	25¼	25½	25⅜
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	400	20¾	19¾	20⅜	20¼
10⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	3400	17⅜	17	17¼	17
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
43⅜	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	8400	43⅜	42	43	42⅞
97	82½	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92	92	92	
8⅜	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	5½	5	5	4⅞
58¼	38	.6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	46	46	46	
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	60
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
14½	6	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	400	8⅞	7¾	7¾	7½
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	130	50	50	50	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1500	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅞	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	7½	7½	7½	
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4	4	4	
3½	1⅜	..	Burns Bros B	100	1	1	1	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	9	9	9	9
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	800	11¾	11½	11½	11½
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅜	2¼	2½	
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	600	17½	16⅞	17	16⅝
			—C—					
40½	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2600	40	39¾	39¾	39¼
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	300	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13¾
38	28½	.2	Cannon Mills	800	33	32⅞	33	33
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2100	40¾	39¼	39½	40¼
84½	64¼	4	Case Thresh pf	10	56⅞	56¾	56¾	
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	500	27¾	27¼	27¼	27½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	100	21	21	21	20¾
4⅜	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	700	1⅞	1½	1¾	1¼
22¾	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	1270	11⅞	9⅝	11½	9⅝
32⅛	26	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¼
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	11200	40	39⅛	39¾	40
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	2500	6⅜	5⅜	6	5½
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2200	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜
8	1⅜	..	h Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅞	7¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	4½	4½	4½	
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	1600	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
9⅞	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	6	5¾	6	5⅝
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	19⅝	18	18¾	17⅝
9⅝	3¼	..	h Chi RI&P 7%	100	4	4	4	
10	10	2	Chi Yelloy Cab	100	10	10	10	10
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chicksha Cot O	300	27½	27½	27½	27⅜
60⅜	29¼	1½	Chrysler	25200	33⅛	32¼	32½	32½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	83	81½	83	81¼
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	300	¾	¾	¾	
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores Avts	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
93	68½	6	Colg-Palm P pf	100	93	93	93	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1700	12¾	11⅜	12	11⅜
13¼	9	..	Columbia Gas	2200	9½	9	9	9
177⅛	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	66½	66	66½	65½
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2200	29¼	28¼	28½	29
30	24	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	10	28½	28½	28½	28½
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3700	59	56¼	59	56
110¼	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	107	107	107	108¼
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	9600	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	7800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
42¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	39¼	38¾	39	38½
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1400	27⅞	27½	27⅝	27¾
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	700	13½	13	13⅝	12⅞
47⅜	27⅜	2	Consol Gas	2300	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	90¼	89¾	89¾	90½
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	8200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	
2½	½	..	Consol Texile	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13⅜	6¼	..	Container A	400	9	9	9	9
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7⅛	7m	7⅛	7
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1½	1	1½	1⅛
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	900	80⅝	80	80¼	80
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	26¾	26½	26½	27¼
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	2700	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	2200	56¾	56½	56⅝	57
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1900	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
64	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	60	61⅞	61¾	61⅞	61
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	48⅝	48	48⅞	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
85⅜	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	78	78	78	78
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	800	15	14⅛	14¼	15
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	600	39½	38½	38½	38½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	16¾	15¾	15¾	16
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
55½	29	1½	Devoe & Rayn A	900	43½	42	43½	
46¼	32	2½	Dome Mines	2700	44⅝	44	44	44¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2200	18⅜	18	18⅜	18
19	8½	..	Dresser A	200	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
23	14	1	Dunlap Silk	300	15	15	15	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	8300	89⅝	88¼	88⅝	88⅞
			—E—					
101¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	100	98½	98½	98½	98
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	700	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½
19¼	6¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4200	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	17⅝
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1100	4⅜	4¼	4½	4½
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2900	4	3¾	3¾	4
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	900	8¾	8½	8⅝	
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	10	9	9	
1⅞	⅝	.h	Elk Horn Coal	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3¾	1	..	h Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2	1⅞	2	
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅛
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	13½	13½	13½	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	12	12	12	
10⅝	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	700	6	5¾	6	6
28¼	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	18	18	18	
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	200	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅞
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
			—F—					
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	570	6¼	4½	5½	
9⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	11	11	11	11
11¾	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5	5	5	
62	34¼	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	45½	45½	45½	46
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	40	104¾	104¾	104¾	
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	64½	64	64	66
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	11½	11½	11½	11¼
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	1500	10¾	9	9¼	8½
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	20¼	19¾	20¼	
50¾	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	500	30	29	29	30¼
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	80	19	16	19	..
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	130	8½	7	8	..
			—G—					
4⅜	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
11½	5⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	700	31	30½	30½	31¼
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	1500	17⅜	16	17⅜	16⅛
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
10⅛	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	700	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	9900	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1700	29⅞	29½	29½	29¾
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	58	58	58	58¾
42	24⅝	.1	Gen Motors	30599	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¾
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	101	101	101	101¾
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	10	17½	17½	17½	17½
48¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	29½	29½	29½	
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1500	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅜
28⅝	18⅜	1½	Glidden	3000	25¾	24	24⅜	24¼
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	40	103½	103½	103½	103½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3000	8¼	8	8	8
			—H—					
26¼	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	4¼	4	4	4¼
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	700	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
24⅝	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	100	14½	14⅛	14½	
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	300	77	77	77	77⅛
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	1900	6¼	6	6	6⅜
13	5¾	.50	Holiander	500	9¼	8¾	8¾	
6⅞	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	800	4½	3⅞	4⅛	
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	400	47½	47½	47½	48¼
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	800	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
57¼	35¼	3	Howe Sound	5000	53¼	52	52¼	53⅜
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
7¼	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	900	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	900	16⅜	15¾	15⅝	15⅞
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	1200	23½	22¾	22¾	23½
73⅜	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	55	55	55	54
13⅜	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	13500	12¼	10⅞	11¾	11⅛
10	6½	h	Interboro R T pf	300	10½	10½	10½	
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	300	3	3	3	2⅞
149¾	131	.6	Int Business M	100	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
12⅜	4½	.20	Int Carriers	700	5½	5¼	5⅝	5½
37⅞	18¾	..	Int Cement	500	22⅞	22¾	23	22½
46⅞	23½	.60	Int Harvester	800	26½	26	26½	26⅜
9¼	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	10000	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	700	11⅛	10½	10½	
90	66	6	Int Pr Ink pf	30	86	86	86	
7	2	..	Int Rys Cen Am	230	2½	2¼	2¼	
32	21	1½	Int Salt	300	29	28	29	
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	4000	10⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
30⅝	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	700	29½	29½	29½	29½
110	90	6	Island Crk C pf	20	110	110	110	
			—J—					
52	33	3	Jewel Tea	100	45	45	45	
66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	3100	45¼	43½	44¼	43
113¼	101	7	Johns Man pf	30	111	111	111	
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pf	10	47	47	47	47
			—K—					
27½	11¼	..	Kan C South pf	200	12	12	12	7
16⅜	6	.40b	Kaufmann D St	100	7	7	7	
18⅛	13½	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	200	14¼	14

Commerce and Finance

Real Estate Activity Rises in 70 P. C. of U. S. Cities

Business and Industry

Real Estate More Active in 70 P. C. Of Cities in U. S.

Surplus Space Is Being Reduced and Rents Well on Their Way Upward

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—With real estate becoming more active in 70 per cent of the cities of the United States, surplus space is being reduced and rents are well on their way upward, according to the twenty-third semiannual survey of the real estate market just completed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

While the realtors' association reports that existing houses and apartments are filling up and that, as the result of a special questionnaire it finds that 143,913 new homes are waiting to be built in urban centers for people who actually want them, the United States Building and Loan League reported that it is prepared to lend $2,000,000,000 through its member agencies for new building and repairs. Close to 1,000,000 families may be aided with this amount of money, the statement said.

Analyzing the real estate situation from the owner's point of view, the national association finds four especially favorable factors: Space absorption, reaching in some sections even to business structures; increased return for real estate investment, promised by hardening rent conditions; an already measurable reëntrance of capital seeking investment, and predominantly steady or falling interest rates.

"Rentals, the most convincing index of space absorption," the report said, "are reported up for single family residences in 49 per cent of the cities, stationery in 42 per cent, and down in 9 per cent. Apartments show rents up in 35 per cent of the cities, on a level with last year in 61 per cent of the cities, down in 4 per cent. Two-family dwellings lag behind apartments, and far behind single family dwellings in regard to rent increases.

"Business space shows more gain than office space as measured by rent appreciation. Central business districts, for both types of structure, lead outlying sections in this change. Higher rents are reported in central business property in 20 per cent of cities, stable rents in 64 per cent, lower rents in 16 per cent. For office buildings only 9 per cent of the cities report higher rents, but on the other hand only 13 per cent report lower rents, 73 per cent reporting a stabilized rent level"

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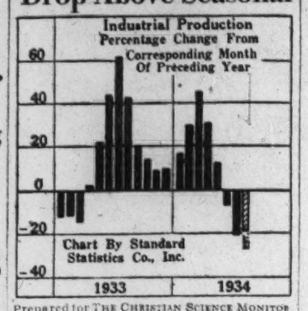
Industrial Output Drop Above Seasonal



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS NOTED on the accompanying chart, industrial production has recently been receding at more than its seasonal rate.

Slight Increase In Sales of Wool During the Week

Demand Mostly for Sampling Purposes—Foreign Trade Being Watched

Since the reduction of prices on the wools under Government control, recently, there has been a slight increase in the quantity of wool being sold.

For the most part, the demand in the last week or two has been for sampling purposes, although one or two fairly sizable sales appear to have been for larger production. There is some interest being shown both in worsted and woolen descriptions. Interest is naturally turning more to the lightweight season.

News received from Australia indicates that the Committee of Selling Brokers in Australia has decided to hold the first sale in Brisbane next Monday, Aug. 20, to be followed by a sale in Sydney, commencing the following Monday.

The British Wool Federation has opposed the opening on Aug. 20, on the grounds that the market could hardly absorb the offerings so early but the fact that the decision to commence the season on the 20th has finally been made leads one to the conviction that possibly there is a latent demand, say from Japan, upon which the Australian selling brokers are counting to lift a fair weight of wool.

Meanwhile, there is a disposition on the part of manufacturers and the clothing trade to await the opening in Australia to see whether or not prices there will turn downward again, before making commitments here. At the present moment, there is sufficient margin between the prices asked—even on controlled wools—in this market and the foreign competing wools to insure the use of domestic wools for the immediate future.

While there is no noteworthy speeding up of demand for piece-goods, it is stated that there is a gradual disappearance of the stocks of surplus goods, yarns and tops which have been congesting the market for the last few months.

There is a little better interest being shown in the Texas wools again and a moderate movement to the eastern seaboard markets is reported, partly on purchase and partly on consignment. Some of the better eight months' wools have been purchased at about 20 cents, to the grower, which means close to 55 cents, clean landed Boston, all charges paid.

Locally, there has been a little interest in medium and low scoured wools. Fair color B supers have been sold in the range of 60@65 cents according to staple and character. There is demand for East India and similar low wools, first white Vicaners bringing 48@49 cents and best creamy Jorias 46@47 cents.

Carpet wools are in fair request at very firm rates.

B. F. Goodrich Co. Has $1,486,956 Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—B. F. Goodrich Company and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,486,956, including $479,547 profit from the sale of securities and $22,149 from purchase of the company's bonds. The figures are after charges and taxes and loss of $93,058 in foreign exchange.

This compares with profit of $870,577 in the first half of 1933 which included profit of $2,303,798 arising from the purchase of company bonds, $746,126 arising from appreciation in foreign exchange and after deducting depreciation, interest, taxes and approximately $650,000 of nonrecurring charges.

Bank in South Fails; Lacks Deposit Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 15—What was said to be the first bank closing in South Carolina since the bank holiday of March, 1933, found the institution involved without federal deposit insurance.

Leroy Wilson, examiner for the State Board of Bank Control, said here the Savings Bank of Fort Mill had not arranged to insure its deposits with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Wilson said W. B. Meacham was president of the bank, and W. B. Meacham Jr. was cashier.

July Corn Grind 13 P. C. Lower Than Last Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The Corn Industries Research Foundation reports total July grind of 11 refiners of products of corn of 5,721,252 bushels, a decrease of about 13 per cent from July grind of 1933.

For seven months the total grind of the industry was 38,574,449 bushels, compared with 44,572,975 bushels for this period last year, a decrease of 13 per cent.

The World's Business

The SEC Starts to Work

FOR some time back brokers have had much more personal things to worry about than the state of general business. There was a time when they felt that they might have to shut up shop altogether. It all started with that electric inauguration speech when Franklin D. Roosevelt issued his darksome threat to drive the money changers out of the temple. This stimulated the movement for exchange regulation. The first draft of the bill seemed destined to correct the abuse of security trading by abolishing it altogether. Brokers, consequently, developed an acute case of paranoia. Now, however, they are getting over it. Stock-market regulation, as written into law, turned out to be much milder than was anticipated. An old Wall Streeter in Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy was appointed chairman of the regulatory body, the Securities Exchange Commission, or SEC for short. And the first regulations of this body are eminently constructive. They have apparently done more to hearten Wall Street than any other piece of news for many a long day.

One example of the wisdom in the SEC's approach lies in the security registration procedure. This is the SEC's first task. All securities now listed on the country's exchanges, as well as new issues, have to be registered. As the condition of registration the Federal Government requires the filing of complete data from security selling corporations. But those concerns which already have securities listed are temporarily exempt from the obligation. Their stock is automatically registered through the stock exchanges until enough time has elapsed for the preparation of data. Then, if they meet the test, they will be entitled to formal registration. In this way the SEC has warded off the danger that corporations might delist their securities so as to avoid having to make out the reports. Wall Street rightly sees in this proviso the desire of the commissioners to work through the exchanges instead of over their heads.

Corporations as well as the exchanges will be encouraged by the regulations to cooperate with the SEC. Some may not be so disposed. But the way of escape through the mere process of delisting their securities seems to be barred. Under the new regulations the stock exchanges, as a protection for investors, may request the commission to list securities without permission from the corporation involved. This is another example of reliance upon the exchanges. Escape to unlisted trading is also barred by the prospect of regulation over such trading. This may be even more strict than that now governing listed trading. The unlisted departments are to be continued without disruption for two years. Within that time—by Jan. 3, 1936, to be exact—the SEC must make a study and recommendations to Congress. It is more than probable that the effort will be to drive legitimate unlisted stocks onto the exchanges.

Listing stocks on the exchanges adds a great deal to their negotiability. Enemies of the stock exchange are inclined to underrate such a benefit. But the depression has proved that it is real enough. People with plenty of assets have found themselves in want of immediate funds for meeting emergencies. They have then discovered that many of those assets could not be cashed. Real estate, for example, has been difficult to sell. But common stocks which are listed on the exchanges have always found a market. Prices have been depression prices, it is true, but the fact that any price at all is available just by calling up a broker is no mean virtue. Stocks which are not listed, however, do not command this ready market. Buyers have to be sought for by the brokers with whom one puts in an order to sell, and the delay in disposing of it might spell ruin.

If, as the result of federal regulations, more stocks are listed on the recognized exchanges, brokers will be correspondingly helped. It is well known that listing stimulates transactions in common stocks. This is not to say, however, that the brokerage business is due for a boom. On the contrary, it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever come back to the prosperity which it enjoyed in the exuberant 20's. This business, as properly run, depends upon turnover, not upon prices or upon the manner in which those prices behave. But the federal law, either explicity in the statute itself or tacitly in the authority conferred upon the SEC, frowns upon many of the transactions which have hitherto furnished most of the volume. Such illegitimate business comprises various forms of price manipulation. How many transactions are manipulative, it is difficult to say. But the data which have been made available as the result of the Congressional investigation into stock market practices indicate that the percentage is far higher than most people suppose. Mr. John T. Flynn gives an example from the Case (J. I.) Corporation, well-known manufacturers of farm implements. This is a corporation with 195,000 shares of stock. The chart of this stock reveals, however, that in almost every week last year the entire issue was sold from one to six times! One could scarcely call such selling the work of investors. It was of course, caused by the transactions of traders, combining themselves in pools and other "market-makers" whose operations are now banned under the federal law.

It is the perversions of the security market places that the SEC is seeking to abolish, not the market places themselves. Brokers are now realizing this intent, and are feeling more encouraged about their own prospects, in spite of the fact that those prospects do not seem to be as gilded as they used to be.

H. B. E.

Federal Reserve Board Governor May Resign Soon

Eugene Black Anxious to Leave Post—Held Too Conservative by Some

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Early resignation of Mr. Eugene Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was anticipated here today as the result of conferences at the White House yesterday which are believed to have canvassed prospective changes in the financial officialdom of the Government as well as general financial conditions of the world.

Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was at the White House with Mr. Black. The two spent over an hour and a half alone with the President. Officially, Mr. Harriman reported to the President on his observations during his recent trip to Europe. It was insisted that specific financial posts in this Government were not discussed, and also that the two bankers had made no recommendations to the President as to change in policy. The reserve board governor was back at the White House today for lunch.

Anxious to Resign

Mr. Black, it appears, has been anxious to resign for some time for allegedly private reasons. Whether he is in any sense out of sympathy with the leftward trend of administration financial policy is not known, but it is suggested in some quarters that this is one of several high financial posts which many New Dealers feel are held by too conservative individuals who should be replaced by men with more liberal inclinations.

That the President discussed a possible successor to Mr. Black with his callers is extremely likely. That Mr. Black will go sooner or later is accepted. The President has said he would release him at the earliest possible moment. But it is a position of extreme importance to the Administration and the greatest care is being taken in the selection of Mr. Black's successor. With the Administration's recent silver flirtations and indications that inflation pressure will continue to be exerted, Mr. Roosevelt needs financial advisers who can understand the dilemma he is in and give him the utmost assistance regardless of where he may be forced to go along the inflation path.

Gold Shipment Reassuring

Developments at the Treasury at present give no encouragement to those who are urging radical steps in the direction of inflation, and officials, faced with heavy financing next month, when $524,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness fall due, were gratified by the further improvement in the market for government securities.

There was no official comment on the report from New York that the Guaranty Trust Company had withdrawn $1,000,000 in gold from the Federal Reserve Bank there for shipment to Paris on the S. S. Manhattan tomorrow.

The Reserve Bank now has blanket authority to permit such shipments without appeal to the Treasury when the gold export point is reached, if it is satisfied that the necessary requirements are met by the applicant for license.

The object of such shipments is to bring the dollar again to its now parity with foreign currencies, and the apparent willingness of the Treasury to allow the transfer of gold to accomplish that purpose was considered a most reassuring development to those who are opposed to further devaluation.

It is understood that gold exports will be permitted freely if exchange conditions make it profitable to sell gold abroad, but it is not believed that such a situation long will exist.

Telephone to Pay The Regular $2.25 Dividend Payment

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at their meeting today declared a quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share, payable on Oct. 15, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1934.

This action by the telephone company has been eagerly awaited in Wall Street as a business trend indicator. The company has not earned its $9 annual dividend in several years but has declined to decrease it during the depression years because of its policy to try and maintain a steady payment.

It would be unwise, however, say commentators, for the company to continue paying dividends to its 680,000 stockholders out of surplus unless the officials saw some chance of business recovering so that the dividend could be earned.

Shoe Trade Consistently Able to Earn Fair Amount on Its Invested Capital

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The shoe trade has been able to earn consistently a fair amount on its invested capital, says the Standard Statistics Co., which is in contrast to the experience of many divisions in the consumers' goods industries such as leather, textiles and apparel.

As shown in the following tabulation, profits of six leading shoe companies never fell below 5.5 per cent of the total invested capital, even during the lowest point of the depression, while the average figure for the past four years of subnormal business conditions ranged better than 8 per cent.

	Per cent earned by six leaders
1933	9.5
1932	5.5
1931	7.7
1930	9.5
1929	13.5
1928	12.7
1927	15.9

One of the most important factors accounting for this relative stability of earning power is the ability of shoe companies to exercise close control over operating costs. The bulk of the machinery used in the manufacture of footwear is leased, and rental payments are made in accordance with the decline.

This practice eliminates the necessity of costly overhead charges, and at the same time, abnormal depreciation and obsolescence write-offs are held to a minimum. Existing machinery is constantly being improved at the expense of the owner, and shoe manufacturers always are assured of modern, up-to-date equipment at a lower cost than otherwise would be possible. Plant investment is of relatively small proportions.

Because of the comparatively small capital needs required for investment in fixed assets, nearly all shoe companies are conservatively capitalized. None of the three larger companies has any funded debt outstanding and of the many smaller units, only one is obligor of a $1,000,000 listed bond issue.

Problem of Canning Federal Purchased Cattle Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—At a conference between Government officials and meat packers at the Department of Agriculture, problems connected with converting government purchased drought cattle into canned and frozen beef for relief purposes were discussed.

Cattle purchases in drought areas at the present time are running approximately 50,000 per day, and about half of this number are being sent to pasture to await slaughter and processing in the future. The plants now engaged in processing cattle purchased by the Government in the drought states have a capacity of around 110,000 head per week. It is hoped in from two to three weeks to step this up to 200,000 to 300,000 head per week.

One of the purposes of the present conference is to locate cooler and processing facilities that are not now in use and that are suitable. More than 2,000,000 cattle have been purchased in 19 drought states. Actual shipments of drought cattle up to Aug. 2 totaled 968,260 head, approximately half of the total purchased to that date. More than 150,000 head have been shipped to grazing areas to await slaughter later by state relief administrations.

Instructions Are Issued For Delivery of Silver

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Instructions for delivery of silver to the assay offices and mints under the terms of President Roosevelt's nationalization order were issued yesterday by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint.

Silver warehouse receipts for the metal may be turned in at the New York and Seattle assay offices and the mints at San Francisco, Philadelphia, Denver and New Orleans.

Warehouse receipts for delivery to the New York assay office must have the owner's signature guaranteed by a bank or a commodity exchange clearing broker, but an indorsement guarantee by a bank is required elsewhere.

When actual silver is delivered, an advance payment of 95 per cent of the value will be made, the remainder being paid after the exact value has been determined. The 95 per cent payment on warehouse receipts will ordinarily be made within 24 hours.

The Government will pay delivery charges and storage from the time warehouse receipts are accepted.

New York Mortgage Investigation May End Ingloriously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15—What is believed to be the end of all legislation creating a state mortgage commission was sounded in the Assembly today when that body adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to transmit to it all information on the guaranteed mortgage situation which had been sent to him by Mr. George W. Alger, Moreland Act commissioner.

The resolution offered by Assemblyman James W. Wadsworth (R.), of New York, was roundly denounced by the Democratic members as a trick to adjourn the session without taking any action on the mortgage situation. Assemblyman Wadsworth's resolution declared that the State was $50,000 out of pocket because of the manner in which the mortgage situation had been handled by Mr. George W. Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance.

"If there has been something wrong in the way the insurance department is handling the mortgage situation," he said, "we are entitled to know. If the chief reason for the present measure is incompetence on the part of the insurance superintendent he should know. If the Governor has this information we are entitled to it."

Assemmbly Leader Irwin Steingut (D) of New York charged that the only purpose of the resolution was to befog the issue and that he regarded it as a political document.

No. Carolina Cotton Men Want No Tax on Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 15—While North Carolina's indicated cotton yield this season is 606,000 bales, or 77,307 bales higher than the 528,693 allotted this State under the terms of the Bankhead control law, Commissioner of Agriculture William A. Graham announced here he would seek permission for the farmers to market the apparent surplus without taxation. This, he said, was because North Carolina farmers have voluntarily cut their crop 42 per cent since 1926.

He will advance the argument that North Carolinians ought not to be "penalized," but, on the contrary, "should be rewarded for their patriotic action." More than 1,102,000 bales were produced in this State in 1926, when the reduction campaign was begun in earnest.

Power Production Up Slightly in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Production of electricity for the week ended Aug. 11 was 1,659,043,000 kilowatt hours, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute. This is a slight gain from electricity output of the preceding week, and represents a gain of 1.9 per cent over the corresponding week of 1933, compared with a gain of 0.5 per cent the week ended Aug. 4.

The west central and Pacific coast areas are the only ones that show decided gains over last year, registering increases of 11.5 and 8.1 per cent, respectively. Production in the other geographic sections of the country fluctuated slightly. New England decreased its percentage loss by 2.7 per cent and now shows a loss of 5.9 per cent over last year.

Labor Pact Is Denied By Republic Steel Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15—T. M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, said yesterday that the corporation had not renewed its agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The statement contradicted an announcement from Washington that the steel company had renewed its contract with the association.

Mr. Girdler made the announcement because of "inaccurate reports" regarding the company's relation with the union. He said that Republic Steel in its accord with the Amalgamated merely confirmed its policy that it would continue existing wages, hours and working conditions which are the same as those of the company's competitors in the Mahoning Valley. The company will continue to bargain with its employees collectively but refuses to recognize the closed shop.

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Baroness Levi Beats England's Betty Nuthall

Helen Jacobs, Defending Champion, Trails Jane Sharp at Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The first big surprise result of the United States women's lawn tennis championships at Forest Hills developed yesterday, when Betty M. Nuthall, leading English player and former champion, was defeated by Baroness Maud Levi, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4. The visitor, considerably heavier than in her last appearance, appeared sluggish, while Baroness Levi, in sharp contrast to her recent appearances, when she has been defeated by several of the younger players, was right at the top of her game, with her chops and service working well.

Several of the other foreign invaders found themselves in difficulties yesterday, when the second round was completed, though all managed to come through. Freda James dropped the second set of her match to Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, and Elizabeth M. Ryan was held to a three-set match by Norma Taubele. But it was Katherine Stammers who really had the hardest battle, one of those struggles which are epic in character, with both players striving to the utmost and the result in doubt to the very end. Mrs. Whitfield Painter, the former Marjorie A. Morrill, was the opponent of the young British player, and the score, 1—6, 6—4, 11—9, indicates the closeness of the match.

In the final set, Miss Stammers barely saved herself from defeat when Mrs. Painter was several times within two points of victory, while the British player was three times at match point before she finally came through. In each set Mrs. Painter scored many more earned points, but the greater steadiness of Miss Stammers, except in the first set, tipped the scale in favor of the English girl.

Miss Stammers scored only two more points than Mrs. Painter in the two-hour session, 125 to 124, with the earned points in favor of Mrs. Painter, 56 to 32. Mrs. Painter took the first set easily, tied the score at 4-all after trailing at 0—4 in the second, and led at 8—7, and 9—8 in the final set, on breaks through service. But Miss Stammers followed with three games in a row on the errors of the Bostonian, to win the match.

Helen H. Jacobs, the defending champion, met with unexpected opposition at the start of her match with Jane Sharp, who ran up a lead of 3—1, but the balance of the match was all in favor of the Berkeley player, who won at 6—4, 6—1. The other American seeded players had easier tasks, winning in straight sets by wide margins.

Mrs. Painter was also unfortunate in her doubles match which ended the play for the day. The young Chicago pair, Catherine Wolf and Helen Fulton, defeated Mrs. Painter and Virginia B. Rice in another long match scored at 8—6, 2—6, 9—7. The losers were seeded, but lost to the younger team at Longwood.

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Second Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, 6—0, 6—2.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Kent Hirsh, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, 6—4, 7—5.

Freda James, England, defeated Mrs. John Van Ryn, East Orange, 6—2, 6—8, 6—1.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—4.

Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Glen Cove, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 7—9, 6—1, 6—4.

Baroness Maud Levi, Minden, Nev., defeated Betty Nuthall, England, 6—4, 6—4.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Harris, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., 6—1, 6—1.

Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., 6—4, 6—1.

Elizabeth Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Frederick McBride, Short Hills, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—1, 6—3.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, 6—3, 6—1.

Katherine E. Stammers, England, defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, 1—6, 6—4, 11—9.

Doubles—First Round

Katherine E. Stammers and Katharine Winthrop defeated Theodosia Smith and Helen Jones, 6—3, 6—2.

Catherine Wolf and Helen Fulton defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Virginia Rice, 8—6, 2—6, 9—7.

Priscilla Merwin and May H. Doeg defeated Mrs. Robert Morris and Virginia Cross, 7—5, 7—5.

Bonnie Miller and Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson defeated Mrs. D. Caulkins and Elizabeth Blackman, 6—3, 7—9, 6—1.

Betty Nuthall and Freda James defeated Jean Hoxie and Ruth McCabe, 6—0, 6—2.

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 6—1, 6—2.

Margaret Blake and Mrs. H. C. Brunie defeated Marjorie Sachs and Virginia Ellis, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Baroness Levi and Mrs. Frederick McBride defeated Elizabeth Coxe and Effie Billings, 6—3, 6—2.

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Mrs. J. W. Harris defeated Eunice Dean and Charlotte Darling, 6—2, 9—7.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Great Yachting Year

THIS is proving to be one of the greatest years for yachting that the United States has seen in some time. It has almost always been the case that the years in which races are held for the America's Cup show more yachting activity than others and this no doubt accounts for some of the 1934 increase. But we also believe that another reason for the increase is to be found in the fact that more of the younger people, both boys and girls, are going in for this sport and, as they grow up, they are sure to continue actively interested for some years to come. One of the greatest of sports it is a fine thing to have it grow in popularity. Only the other day in speaking with a man who has been visiting Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, for the past 40 years or so, he remarked that he had seen more sailing yachts on that body of water this year than since before the World War, which would seem to indicate that yachtsmen are turning their thoughts to fresh water as well as salt water sailing.

Marblehead and Race Week

Race Week has always been a very popular one with yachtsmen at Marblehead, Mass., which is one of the oldest of seafaring towns in the country, and has long played a big part in American yachting. More than one international yacht race has been held off this port, and just now some of its yachtsmen are engaged in trying to make the Yankee the defender of the America's Cup this fall. It is, therefore, perhaps not surprising that a world's record for the number of yachts competing in a race should have been made there last week. Twice the old record was broken when it was first raised to 307 and then advanced to 309. It was certainly a great week at Marblehead, and we hope it presages many more like it to come.

Something New Under the Sun

Those persons who have been claiming that there is nothing new under the sun must again change their slogan, or we are greatly mistaken. For some 40 or more years I have been more or less closely associated with the doings of lawn tennis, and up to Monday I had never heard of a man being defeated in two different rounds on the same day. To Watson Washburn goes the honor of being the first player to accomplish this feat. After Arnold Jones of Providence had defeated the New York player in the second round, he announced that he would have to default, and the tournament committee decided to grant a default to Washburn and thus permit him to advance to the third round, where he was defeated by Bryan M. Grant Jr., the Atlanta "Mighty Atom."

Francis X. Shields Defaults to Hall In Newport Tennis

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, Davis Cup singles player and defending champion in the Newport Casino tennis tournament, today defaulted his quarter-final match to J. Gilbert Hall of New York, the only unseeded player left in the singles competition.

Shields has been bothered by his legs since he arrived here Monday.

Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, today gained the semifinal round by out-lasting the fourth-seeded Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., for a 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 5—7, 6—2 victory.

Newport Casino Tennis Championship

Doubles—First Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Willard F. Crocker, Sutton, Que., and Raymond P. Bidwell, Boston, 6—2 6—1.

Casper Nannes, New York, and Don Hawley, East Orange, N. J., defeated Prusoff and Hines, 6—0, 6—1.

J. Bowman and Armand Bruneau, New York, defeated J. B. Wilkinson, New York, and John Tilney, Orange, N. J., 10—8, 4—6, 6—3.

William Van Alen, Newport, and Elmer Griffin, New York, defeated Cecil Elrod, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Burtz Bulware, Dallas, 6—3, 6—4.

Lindley Tiers, Copperstown, N. Y., and Amos Enos, Princeton, N. J., defeated William Reese, Atlanta, and Jamie Del Amo, Spain, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Philip Ammunssdowne, Newport, and Grenville Walker, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Dr. S. P. Hayes Jr., New York and H. Hunter Lott, Philadelphia, defeated C. H. Beasley, New York and T. S. Matthews, Newport, 6—1, 6—1.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated C. B. Marsh Jr., Buffalo and W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

Arnold Jones, Providence, and James Van Alen, Newport, defeated Norcross Tilney, Orange, N. J., and W. T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.

Bell and Mangin defeated F. Y. Larkin and Lee Ault, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, and C. J. Challis Jr., Dallas, defeated Thomas Ridgway and Elliot Hobbs, Newport, 6—2, 8—6.

E. W. Feibleman and Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Don Morrison, Newport, and John Ray, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.

Allison and Van Ryn defeated Tiers and Enos, 6—1, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall and Watson Washburn, New York, defeated Thomas Flynn, Bayside, L. I., and S. E. Davenport 3d, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Mako and Donald Budge, San Francisco, defeated Edwin Burke, New York, and Reginald Kazanjian, Newport, 6—2, 6—3.

John Barr and Wilbur Hess, Dallas, won by default from Fred J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde, England.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	31	20	.608
Seattle	31	20	.608
Missions	28	23	.549
Hollywood	28	23	.549
San Francisco	27	24	.529
Oakland	22	29	.431
Sacramento	20	31	.392
Portland	17	34	.333

Results Aug. 14

Seattle 4, Portland 2.
Sacramento 6, Oakland 4.
Hollywood 3, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 7, Missions 2.

Vermont Junior Doubles

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 15 (AP)—J. Stewart Griscomb of Cambridge, Mass., and William Babcock of Newton, Mass., yesterday won the Vermont open junior tennis doubles championship by defeating William Nugent and Fred Quinn, both of Fall River, Mass., 6—8, 6—4, 6—4. The men's singles play opened yesterday with a large field entered. Only the first round was completed by nightfall.

Pickups

TREATING two of Joe McCarthy's ace pitchers as if they were class D minor leaguers, the Detroit Tigers took a long step in the direction of the 1934 American League pennant yesterday when they handed the New York Yankees a double beating in that club's own back yard, Yankee Stadium. The scores were 9 to 5 and 7 to 3. The victories were so decisive, critics are saying this morning that the Tigers are just about "in" as far as the pennant is concerned.

The Tigers have won 14 straight games, a figure that has not been equaled since the season of 1916. At the end of the day the Detroiters were 6½ games ahead of the second-place Yankees. Detroit hasn't had a pennant-winning team since 1909, and that year the Tigers lost the World Series to Pittsburgh.

Mickey Cochrane's club had no respect for two of the best pitchers in the American League yesterday. It drove Vernon Gomez out of the box in the sixth inning of the first game and hit right-handed Charlie Ruffing just as hard in the second engagement. Alvin Crowder, whom the Bengals picked up from the Senators, pitched through the opener. He was off to a bad start, but settled down as the game progressed. Lynwood Rowe, the sensational young boxman from Arkansas, outpitched Ruffing in the second game. Charlie Gehringer hit two homers during the afternoon, driving in two runs in the first game and four in the second.

One of the largest crowds in major league history attended the two games. Seventy-seven thousand jammed into Yankee Stadium and many more would have gone in had the place been bigger.

Bob Grove pitched for the Red Sox yesterday and beat the Browns, 7 to 3. It was his first complete game at Fenway Park this season and, needless to say, his best.

Two veterans, who together represent about 35 years of big league baseball, beat the great Carl Hubbell yesterday at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh. Burleigh Grimes, only recently signed by the Pirates when the Yankees released him, pitched the first eight innings against New York's celebrated left-hander and then Waite Hoyt, also a former Yankee, finished. The result was a 3-to-2 triumph over the National League leaders.

Syracuse Is a Boston 'Farm'

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Announcement has been made by Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins of the Boston American League baseball club that they had entered into a working agreement with Syracuse of the International League for 1935. The agreement was reached here yesterday at a conference between Yawkey, Collins and Jack Corbett, president of the Syracuse club. In making the announcement, Collins said: "I think the agreement will be of benefit to both clubs." At the same time, Collins said the Red Sox had recalled Johnny Merena, left-handed pitcher, from the Chiefs.

Dodgers Purchase Two

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 15 (AP)—Frank Lamanski, left-handed pitcher, and Russ Olsen, rookie shortstop, have been sold by the Davenport club of the Western League to the Brooklyn Dodgers. "The price was so low that I'm ashamed to state how much we got for them," President Paul Lagomarcino declared. The players will report to the Dodgers after the Western League season.

No Real Upsets In First Round Of Title Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 15—There were few results in the first round of the thirty-sixth annual Canadian amateur golf championship at the local Laval Club yesterday that could be classed as upsets, although two of the 60 matches played saw former winners of the title eliminated from the contention. They were G. C Fraser and Gordon B. Taylor, both of the Montreal Kanawaki Club, the 1922 and 1932 titleholders, but four previous winners entered the second round. These included Albert Campbell of Seattle, the defending titleholder, C. Ross Somerville of London Hunt, four times winner, Don D. Carrick of Toronto Scarboro, twice champion, and G. S Turpin, titleholder in 1913. The only other players in the surviving 64 who have had experience in the final before are Jack Cameron, runner-up in 1932 and Ken Black, defeated by Campbell last year.

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship —First Round

Colin Rankin, Beaconsfield, defeated Richard Moore, Quilchena, B. C., 2 up.

H. D. Jukes, Cartagena, Colombo, S. A., won from D. R. Topping, Blindrock, N. Y., by default.

G. E. Fenwick, Summerlea, defeated R. A. Ellis, Kanawaki (19 holes).

Ray Nies, Beverley, Mass., defeated Jacques Archambault, Laval, 3 and 2.

A. R. Murray, Beaconsfield, won from John Lewis, Brantford, by default.

Jack Archer, Forest Hills, defeated Jack Chipman, Lambton, Toronto, 4 and 3.

D. D. Carrick, Scarboro, Toronto, defeated David Schwob, Royal Montreal, 5 and 4

Jack Munger, Dallas, Texas, defeated A. C. Bethune, Royal Ottawa, 4 and 3.

Mel Rogers, Rivermead, Ottawa, defeated Rene Monger, Laval, 4 and 3.

G. S. Turpin, Royal Montreal, defeated E. A. Weir, Summerlea, 4 and 3.

Jack Cameron, Laval, defeated Jay Ronalds, Beaconsfield, 5 and 4.

E. C. Gould, Brantford, defeated David M. Rankin, Beaconsfield, 1 up.

Phil Farley, Cedarbrook, Toronto, defeated Allan Bees, Winnipeg, 2 up.

D. L. Luther, Beaconsfield, defeated Marcel Pinsonnault Jr., Laval, 2 and 1.

Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland, Mass., defeated Ronald Brault, Bellevue, Montreal, 1 up.

K. C. Findlay, Chaudiere, Ottawa, defeated J. H. Ferguson, Beaconsfield, 1 up.

E. A. Innes, Islesmere, defeated E. D. Glasco, Beaconsfield, 4 and 3.

Gordon Taylor Jr., Summit, Toronto, defeated Charles F. Hart, Laval, 4 and 2.

Bud Donovan, Winnipeg, defeated Albert Rolland, Laval, 3 and 2.

C. R. Somerville, London Hunt, defeated Frank Logan, Senneville, 2 and 1.

J. B. Gerrard, Senneville, defeated Louis Mongeaux, Laval, 6 and 4.

H. W. Soper, Royal Montreal, defeated J. Ernest Savard, Laval, 6 and 4.

J. G. Lamb, Ottawa Hunt, defeated Jack Mickles, Weston, Toronto, 1 up.

Nicol Thompson Jr., Lakeview, Toronto, won from Allan Code, Royal Ottawa, by default.

A. W. Matthews, Edmonton, defeated Norman Keene Jr., London Hunt (21 holes).

Henry Palm, Beverley, Mass., defeated F. G. Taylor, Beaconsfield, 2 and 1.

J. J. McLaughlin, Ottawa Hunt, defeated C. Baudette, Laval, 5 and 4.

B. W. Tomlinson, Bathurst, Toronto, won from Arthur Yates, Rochester, N. Y., by default.

D. R. Weir, Senneville, defeated H. H. Walker, Kanawaki, 6 and 5.

Bobby Keith, Winnipeg, defeated C. C. Fraser, Kanawaki, 4 and 3.

Ken Black, Vancouver, defeated O. D. Higgins, Brockville, 6 and 5.

Fred J. Wright, Trapello, Massachusetts, defeated Carroll M. Stuart, Forest Hills, 4 and 3.

W. J. Spiers, Westchester, Massachusetts, defeated Gordon Murray, Summerlea, 3 and 2.

Stanley Leonard, Vancouver, defeated Louis Gelinas, Laval, 5 and 3.

Ernie Palmer, Winnipeg, defeated E. J. Pope, Islesmere, 8 and 6.

R. J. Findlay, Chaudiere, Ottawa, defeated Gordon B. Taylor, Kanawaki, 6 and 4.

R. C. Duchemin, Halifax, defeated J. T. Irwin, Mississauga, Toronto, 8 and 7.

Jack Matson, Vancouver, defeated P. R. Daniels, Kanawaki, 2 and 1.

Garth P. Thomson, Kanawaki, defeated R. M. Mickles, Royal Montreal, 2 and 1.

Robert Morrison, Vancouver, defeated W. D. Taylor, Summerlea, 4 and 3.

Herbert Anderson, Woodbine, Toronto, won from L. M. Lloyd, Blindbrook, N. Y., by default.

R. L. Proctor, Edmonton, defeated W. E. Otten, Kanawaki, 1 up.

Frank Corrigan, Chaudiere, Ottawa, defeated A. B. Osgood, Milford, Mass., 8 and 5.

Romeo Trudeau, Laval, defeated R. G. Smith Jr., Beaconsfield (19 holes).

Edward Gohier, Laval, defeated W. D. Weir, Beaconsfield, 1 up.

Charles Lamb Jr., Englewood, N. J., defeated Bert Barnabe, Rivermead, Ottawa, 4 and 3.

Gil Walker, Royal York, defeated W. E. Rudel, Kanawaki, 4 and 3.

Les Ryan, Lambton, Toronto, defeated Lionel Morrison, Calgary, 3 and 2.

W. A. Bush, Summerlea, defeated Arthur H. Ross, Marshfield, Mass., 5 and 3.

Alex Weir, Winnipeg, defeated Hugh B. Jaques, Whitlock, 1 up.

T. A. Riddell, Laval, defeated Syd Gamon, Senneville, 2 up.

M. A. Brault, Laval, defeated John Collins, Quebec, 5 and 3.

John Kerrigan, Knowlton, Que., defeated W. M. Hodgson, Royal Montreal, 6 and 5.

J. A. Fuller, Royal Montreal, defeated Stewart Vickers, Calgary, 4 and 3.

J. W. Yulle, Royal Montreal, defeated James Brodie, Summerlea, 1 up.

F. G. Hobiltzel, Lambton, Toronto, defeated Colin Brown, London, Hunt, 5 and 3.

J. A. Blondeau, Laval, defeated H. W. Phelan, Royal York, Toronto, 1 up.

Jack Nash, London Hunt, defeated J. L. Williams, Royal Ottawa, 8 and 7.

H. H. Richardson, Kanawaki, defeated J. L. Cote, Salem, Mass., 1 up.

Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk, Mass., defeated Tom Calder, Marlborough, 5 and 3.

G. H. Flynn, Oakmont, Penna., defeated H. R. Pickens Jr., Marlborough, 2 and 1.

Guy Rolland, Laval, defeated G. L. Robinson, Lambton, Toronto, 5 and 3.

John Nies, Boston, defeated H. S. Ross, Royal Montreal, 1 up.

Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated J. Odie Cleghorn, Marlborough, 4 and 3.

Dakers's Team Wins Title

Boston will be the home of the United States lawn bowling championship title and the Robertson Trophy for the next 12 months as the result of the victory of the Boston team skipped by David Dakers in the second day's play of the seventeenth annual championship tournament, here yesterday. The new champions defeated another Boston team skipped by J. L. Wilcoxson in the final match, 22 to 19. Competition is continuing today for the Sandy Simpson Memorial Trophy and the McGuire-Lockie Trophy. Harry L. Hilton of Hartford, Conn., was elected president of the association at its meeting held last night and Hartford was named as the site of the 1935 championship meet, which will be held during the second week of August.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	64	53	.547
Columbus	65	54	.546
Indianapolis	62	55	.530
Louisville	61	57	.517
Milwaukee	60	59	.504
Toledo	59	61	.492
Kansas City	51	67	.432
St. Paul	51	67	.432

Results Aug. 14

Columbus 3, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 16, St. Paul 6.
Toledo 9, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 4, Toledo 1.

Many Polo Handicap Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—One hundred and eighty changes have been made in the handicap list of the United States Polo Association, according to information given out by that organization yesterday. Most of these changes have been made among the younger players, but two players in the high-goal list were among those raised. Gerald Balding, an Englishman who plays much in American polo as a member of the Rumson Country Club, was advanced from seven to eight, and Cyril R. Harrison, who is not affiliated with any club, was advanced from six to seven.

Miller Sets New Mark in Opening Of Archery Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 15—The first rounds of the target shooting in the National Archery Association tournament, though with perfect weather conditions and an admirably laid out field, nevertheless produced only one new record, but that was a glorious one. Ralph Miller, of Seattle, the present holder of the men's championship title, raised the figure for the single York round to the great total of 133 hits, 725 score.

Russel B. Hoogerhyde, of Bristol, Conn., was second with 134 hits and 689 score. G. D. Mudd, of St. Louis, and L. A. Hughes, of Los Angeles, were the only other archers who broke the 600 mark. J. S. Waterman, who was regarded as a possibility, was tenth, and Donald Mackenzie, who took first place both in the English Grand National and in the International last year, stood seventeenth at the end of yesterday's shooting.

In the women's division there was little that was conspicuous. In the first national round, which occupied the forenoon, the winner was Mrs. Ray Hodgson of San Pedro, Calif., who has held the championship before. Her score was 67—377, which is not a new record. Madeleine Taylor of New York, who won the championship last year, was far down the list in yesterday's shooting. The same rounds will be shot again today, the leading scores in both divisions follow:

First York Round

Ralph Miller, Seattle	133—725
R. B. Hoogerhyde, Bristol	134—689
G. D. Mudd, St. Louis	126—646
L. A. Hughes, Los Angeles	127—619
Charles Kear, Stratford	109—579
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne	109—571
A. W. Dick, Worcester	108—558
Paul Wilcox, Hartford	105—493
C. H. Styles, Berkeley	106—486
J. S. Waterman, Waltham	107—487
J. A. Dasheel, Minneapolis	109—485
C. G. Weese, Newark	100—482
P. W. Crouch, Windsor	108—476
George Batten, Princeton	98—476
R. H. Collins, Tulsa	109—475
A F. Caldwell Jr., Phoenix	103—453
Donald Mackenzie, Greenwich	100—450
A. S. Wamboldt, Thompson, Conn.	100—440
Carl G. Thompson, Bristol, Conn.	102—436
W. Ostlund, Chicago	99—433
R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Penna.	102—418
L. R. Hourdequin, Avondale	98—404
John L. Grindel, Hamden	91—403
John C. Baldwin, Baltimore	85—403
J. E. Applegate, New Haven	85—401
R. F. Denzer, Attleboro	87—497
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	92—390
Horatio Rogers, Newton	87—389
H. A. Wilson, Belmont	89—385
A. J. Brant, Midland	80—370

First National and First Columbia

Mrs. G. D. Mudd, St. Louis	139—865
Mrs. Bea Hodgson, San Pedro	139—855
Isophene Swendsen, Milwaukee	138—820
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	138—818
Olive Besco, Toronto	139—807
Mrs. A. L. Holcomb, Grand Rapids	139—795
Ruth Snavely, West Haven	140—794
Selma Hilmer St. Louis	137—777
Mrs. S. M. Young, Williamsville	133—773
Madeline Dutcher, So. Egremont	136—766
Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney Boston	128—752
Mrs. Gladys Hammer, Worcester	129—729
Mrs. J. McKinney, Philadelphia	130—742
Mrs. A. A. Hooker, Springfield	130—738
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	132—736
Mrs. M. Johnson, Bryathyn, Pa.	133—723
Madeleine Taylor, New York	124—716
Mrs. J. F. Marshall, Larchmont	126—702
Mrs. C. Rogers, Newton Center	131—693
Mrs. F. Hale, New Haven	127—685
Mildred Snavely, West Haven	130—676
Patricia Bollings, Greenwich	110—672
Mrs. A. Campbell, Middletown	121—659
Mrs. B. Beveridge, Plainville	117—647
Mrs. Ruth Neff, New Haven	126—646
Mrs. A. Servais, West Mansfield	125—646
D. Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio	127—635
I. Alter, Attleboro, Mass.	119—623
Mrs. J. McClure, Williamsville	118—618
Mrs. R. B. Hoogerhyde, Bristol	115—613

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	33	12	.733
Chattanooga	26	16	.619
Nashville	22	22	.500
Memphis	23	25	.479
Knoxville	19	22	.463
Atlanta	21	26	.447
Burmingham	17	27	.386
Little Rock	16	27	.372

Results Aug. 14

Atlanta 2, Memphis 1.
Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 0.
Little Rock 7, Nashville 4.
Nashville 2, Little Rock 1.
Other game postponed.

Sporting Around the Hub

THERE was an informal meeting between Col. John S. Hammond, president of the New York Madison Square Garden, and the Boston & Maine interests, late yesterday, regarding the proposed merger between the Boston Garden and Boston Arena. Colonel Hammond has had difficulty assembling the New York directorate because of vacations, but within another week it is expected that he will receive confirmation from his board to transfer the majority of New York holdings to the Henry G. Lapham interests of Boston.

Gerald Anderson of Tatnuck retained his state caddy championship at Oakley yesterday with a 36-hole score of 150. It is the second time in 17 years of competition that any player has successfully defended this title, the other being Jock MacAndrew back in 1920. Wilfred Wedge of Arlmont was second with 153, and John Ford of Weston and Barker Serian of Pocasset were tied for third with 154. A field of 111 teed off.

Al Dickson pitched the Monitor baseball team to another Business League victory Monday at Fens Stadium. He limited New England Power batters to four hits and won his game, 9 to 4. Dickson also made two hits. Monitor is tied for first place in the second-half standing of the Business League.

Rogers Hornsby's St. Louis Browns are in Boston for a four-game series with the local Red Sox. The Detroit Tigers, present leaders of the American League race, come here on Saturday, Sunday and Monday for four contests. The double-header is Sunday. If the weather is good, another capacity crowd should be on hand for those week-end games. Better make your reservations now. It will be Detroit's last trip to Boston this season.

Night tennis, which has been successfully staged for a number of years in Canada and various other places, will be the feature attraction of the Hull Gala Day Association next Friday night. A new electric lighting system has been installed at the Hull municipal courts. A doubles match between two sets of twins, Julia Honora Crehan and Anne and Mildred Small, has been arranged for the after-dark program.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	73	37	.664
New York	66	43	.606
Cleveland	58	49	.542
Boston	59	53	.527
Washington	49	59	.454
St. Louis	47	58	.448
Philadelphia	42	61	.408
Chicago	38	72	.345

Results Aug. 14

Detroit 9, New York 5.
Detroit 7, New York 3.
Boston 7, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 5, Washington 1.
Other game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	40	.636
Chicago	66	44	.600
St. Louis	63	46	.578
Boston	55	54	.505
Pittsburgh	53	54	.495
Brooklyn	45	61	.425
Philadelphia	44	64	.407
Cincinnati	38	71	.349

Results Aug. 14

Pittsburgh 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 15, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	77	47	.621
Rochester	73	52	.584
Toronto	69	57	.548
Albany	64	58	.525
Montreal	61	63	.492
Buffalo	62	64	.492
Syracuse	48	74	.393
Baltimore	41	80	.339

Results Aug. 14

Baltimore 10, Toronto 9.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 3.
Newark 7, Montreal 2.
Rochester 8, Albany 1.

Mrs. Hurd Equals Own Record

BLUFFPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Equaling the women's course record of 77, which she established only a few weeks ago, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former national champion, won the 18-hole qualifying medal of the fifth annual New York state women's championship tournament yesterday. Champions of two states succeeded in qualifying. They were Mrs. H. C. Kersten of Richmond, Va., with a 92, and Virginia Pierce of Rutland, Vt., with 94.

New York Fleet On Final Run Of Its Cruise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 15—Familiar racing waters stretched out before the New York Yacht Club squadron as it hoisted sail today for the final run of the annual cruise, with Newport as its destination, some 40 miles to the westward. Early conditions were not particularly favorable for keen sailboat competition, but improved later in the day with every prospect of a good run and an early anchorage.

The fleet came over from Buzzard's Bay yesterday afternoon, all but the four cup yachts, going through the Elizabeth Islands, after a 10-mile beat down the bay, a two-mile stretch through Quick's Hole and an 11-mile reach to the finish at West Chop, 23 miles in all, with William J. Strawbridge's M boat Istalena leading a flock of sloops and schooners. The course for the cup yachts was nearly twice as long, 16 miles down the bay, round the two lightships that guard it, and then up Vineyard Sound, 41 miles in all.

Rainbow won the windward start against a moderate southwest breeze with Yankee second, Vanitie third and Weetamoe fourth. The order remained the same to the Hen and Chickens Lightship, where Rainbow had a lead of nearly a minute over Yankee, two minutes on Vanitie and four minutes on Weetamoe, which was doubled four miles further on when Vineyard Sound Lightship was turned.

Rainbow broke out an ordinary sized spinnaker for the 20-mile run up Vineyard Sound to the finish; but Yankee unfolded a huge running sail, commonly known as a parachute spinnaker, that kited high in the air, and in 15 minutes had hauled up along side of Rainbow. The latter took in ner running sail, set a genoa reaching jib and headed across the sound toward Gay Head to get a better breeze. The move proved unfortunate for the Vanderbilt yacht for the other three went past, and at one time Rainbow was three miles astern of the flying Yankee.

In the run up the sound Vanitie gained slightly on Yankee and both dropped Weetamoe. All four carried spinnakers boomed far out ahead until within two miles of West Chop, where the big sails came in, and the yachts reached into the finish with Yankee leading.

A long, sandy shoal known as the middle ground stretched for some miles along the Vineyard side of the sound below West Chop, and near it, Weetamoe's spinnaker split from head to foot. She was luffed slightly to let the crew gather in the loose canvas and in doing so ran hard and fast on the shoal. The mainsail was lowered and after a couple of hours stout tugging by several yachts, she was freed and towed into the harbor.

Yankee's win yesterday was the fourth straight victory over Rainbow, and the third over Weetamoe during the cruise.

On getting back to Newport the yachts in all classes will sail for the Astor Cups on Thursday and the larger craft for the King's Cup on Friday after which the fleet will disband. This will give the cup yachts four days in which to prepare for the trial races in eastern Block Island Sound which will be held daily until a defender is chosen to meet Endeavour next month. The elapsed time in yesterday's race were as follows:

Yankee	6:33:58
Vanitie	6:39:12
Rainbow	6:49:18
Weetamoe	D. N. F.

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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts to Think About

The real benefactors of mankind are the men and women who can raise their fellow beings out of the world of corn and money, who make them forget their bank accounts by interesting them in their higher selves; who can raise mere money-getters into the intellectual realm, where they will cease to measure greatness and happiness by dollars and cents; who can make men forget their stomachs and feast on being's banquet.—*Emerson.*

Do the best you can where you are; and when that is accomplished, God will open a door for you, and a voice will call "Come up hither into a higher sphere."—*Beecher.*

You must come to know that each admirable genius is but a successful diver in that sea whose floor of pearls is all your own.—*Emerson.*

Quotation for Today

I LOVE children. They do not prattle of yesterday. Their interests are all of today and the morrows. I love children.
—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

In Lighter Vein

Money's Worth

"I suppose you and your wife go out a good deal!"

"No; we are paying such high rent that we stay in all the time in order to get the full value of our money."—*Answers.*

Vacation Time

Customer—"I want to buy three potted geraniums."

Florist—"We have no geraniums but I can give you chrysanthemums."

Customer—"Chrysanthemums won't do. These plants are to replace some geraniums I promised my wife to water while she was away."—*Pathfinder.*

Solemn Smell

It was a church wedding and the church was handsomely decorated with flowers, the air being heavy with their fragrance. Just as the ceremony was about to begin, little Eleanor Lane exclaimed, in a piping voice: "Oh, Mummy, doesn't it smell awful solemn in here?"—*Pathfinder.*

ALMOST EVERY DAY YOU WRITE AN EDITORIAL SAYING WE SHOULD PURSUE A LIBERAL POLICY"—BUT I CANT EVEN GET A NEW SPRING DRESS OUT OF YOU!

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Correct, Too!

"Why did you get home so late, Bobby?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"Teacher kept me after school, because I answered a question."

"Surely, you must be mistaken; your teacher wouldn't keep you in because you answered a question. What was the question?"

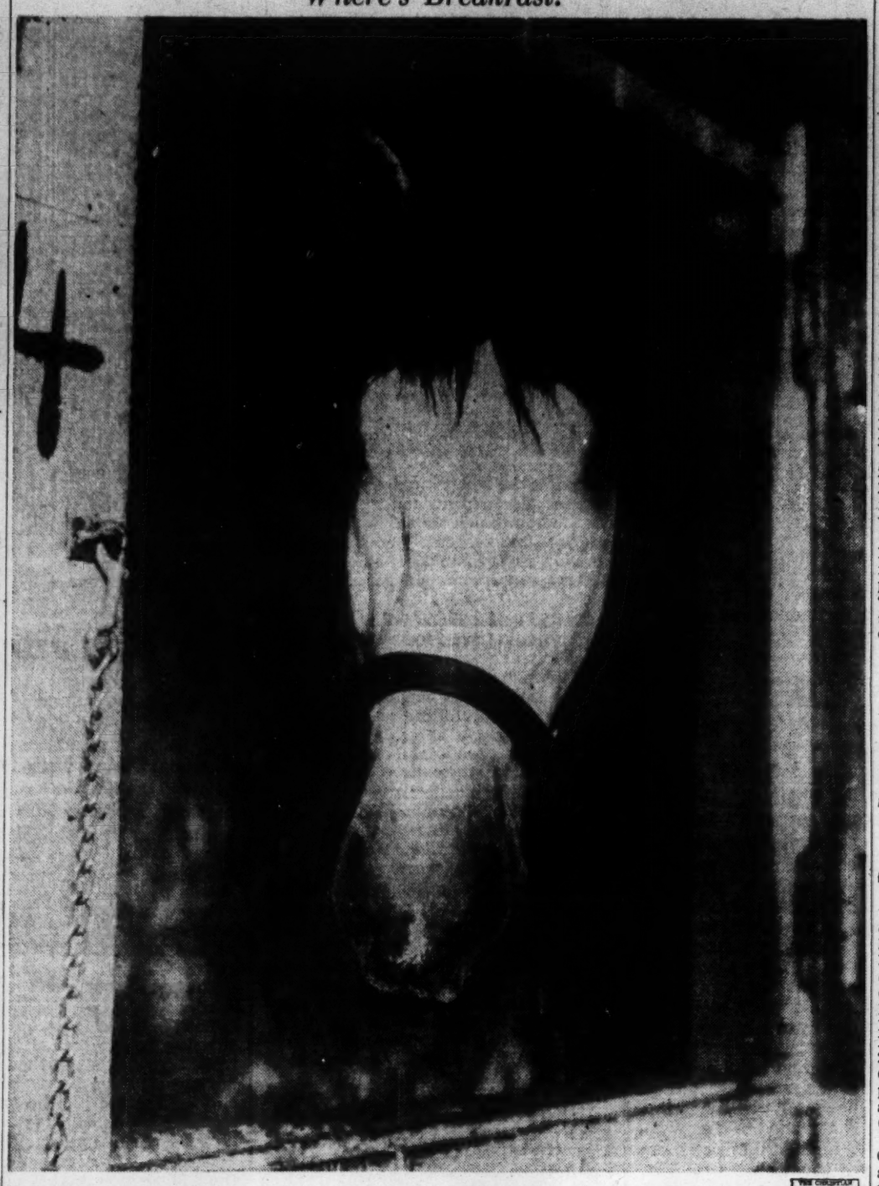
"She asked who was whistling."

Could Tote It

Ezekiel—"How's de collections at your church, Brudder Moses?"

Moses—"Well, I ain't had to stop lately in de middle ob de collection to go an' empty de box."—*Montreal Star.*

'Where's Breakfast?'



Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., Caught This Faithful Friend Just In the Act of Wondering Why Breakfast Was Late. Of Course, the Horse Had to Be Satisfied With a Smile Into the Camera and a Pat on the Nose First. The Monitor Camera Club Had to Be Served.

Mr. Scroggins

Samples

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim), Boston Common's well-known squirrel, attracted more than the usual quota of attention as he stepped to the edge of the Public Garden lake, for he was carrying his high shiny hat in both hands, as though it were a basket, instead of wearing it on his head with that touch of dignity which sets a Scroggins apart.

Two grackles looked at him. "Must be something in the hat," said one. The other cocked his eye at Scroggins and nodded.

A family of ducks paddled up to the shore, watched Scroggins gravely, opened their bills as though about to quack, and then shut them again apparently having thought better of it. The venerable squirrel nodded to them cordially.

"Something in the hat?" said the oldest duck politely.

"Something in the hat," said Scroggins, also politely.

Neck and Crop, the two leading swans of the Garden Lake, sailed into the picture like a parade.

"Looks as though," said Neck—

"You were carrying something," said Crop. They always divide up what they say in this manner.

Scroggins smiled and nodded to the swans.

"I am carrying something in the hat," he said.

The head and shoulders of John Boom, the frog, appeared above the surface of the water.

"Good morning, Mr. Scroggins," said Boom in his large mellow voice. Mr. Scroggins replied in kind. "It looks to me," said Boom, "as though you were carrying something in your hat."

Levi, the orphan turtle, rose to the top of the lake just at this moment and in his wee voice, which must be listened to closely in order to be heard at all, said that he thought from the way Scroggins held his hat there must be something in it—"and it's not your head," added Levi.

Grackles, ducks, swans, Boom, Levi and a few sparrows and pigeons were by now watching Scroggins with keen interest. They made what amounted to a fair audience. And an audience, be it fair or poor, is a Scroggins opportunity. Mr. S. put his hat down carefully, topside to the ground. He hurrumphed several times. He thrust one paw under the swing tails of his coat.

"He's going to," said Neck—

"Make a speech," said Crop. And they thrust their long necks beneath the water, reminding one somehow of a boy looking for his ball under a bed. Scroggins was somewhat taken aback by the withdrawal of the swans from his audience, but passed it over with a smile and a pause long enough to let them get their heads back again within hearing. All eyes were upon the illustrious squirrel.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Something in the Hat!

"As you know, my friends," said he. "The people who live in the lake can see the flower beds only from a distance."

"That's true," said Boom. "Very true."

Scroggins smiled at Boom. "Yes," he agreed. "And so this morning as I stood in the middle of one of the canna beds, I thought that since you can't go to the flower beds I would bring the flower beds to you." He waited. There was some applause, so he smiled, then went on, "I couldn't pick the flowers. That wouldn't be a —— well, I couldn't. But the flowers drop samples on the ground. And I've brought you a hatful of samples."

Saying which, he reached into his hat and drew out a handful of luscious red canna petals. "Here" he said, "they're yours." And he threw the samples on the water, then drew out some geranium petals and strewed them about. The ducks swam in and out among the floating splashes of red. Neck and Crop looked at the color closely. John Boom jumped to the shore to see the petals better. Levi sank beneath the water and came up in a few moments. "They are beautiful even from underneath," he said.

Everyone said that Scroggins was a good neighbor to bring samples of the flower beds. There was a little dirt in his hat but he brushed it out carefully.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Leaf Mold

LEAF MOLD from fallen leaves of big maple, alder, and cottonwood trees, which have mingled with the soil in the woodsy region just beyond the city limits, has given a Seattle man an opportunity to use his little second-hand automobile in profitable enterprise. He drives out, secures a quantity of this leaf mold, and sells it advantageously as a fine fertilizer to scores of people taking pride in their home gardens. The mold has been found to enrich the ground even better than many fertilizers, giving stimulus to the growth of all plants.

Mrs. Amy V. L.

"Luggage Lendery"

ONE woman found herself the possessor of a number of pieces of luggage that the family had accumulated at various times. She decided to cash in on their use. She ran an advertisement of her "Luggage Lendery," to let people know where they could rent a wardrobe trunk or a Gladstone bag, or even an over-night case, if they wanted such service. Today this woman buys up used luggage and sells the second-hand articles at profitable figures.

Mrs. C. D. L.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Invultuation (Mrs. M. S. McD., who suggests that a discussion of this little-used word might be of interest)—The word has a specific application in the field of so-called witchcraft.

Those who practice the black art of invultuation believe that they can fashion a waxen image of an enemy, and stab it with pins or slowly melt it before a fire, and thus cause the person, though absent or unconscious of the act, to suffer injury or waste away.

According to the Standard Dictionary, this form of witchcraft was prevalent in very early times, and became so common in the Middle Ages that it was forbidden by law. It still survives in parts of Europe.

It may be noted that the passing, in 1677, of Sir George Maxwell, of Pollock, Scotland, was attributed to invultuation, and that five persons were executed in consequence.

The word comes to us from the Late Latin *invultuare*, "to make a face for use in witchcraft," compounded of *in*, "into," and *vultus*, "face." Our word is pronounced *in-vul-tu-a'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

FACTS about the BIBLE

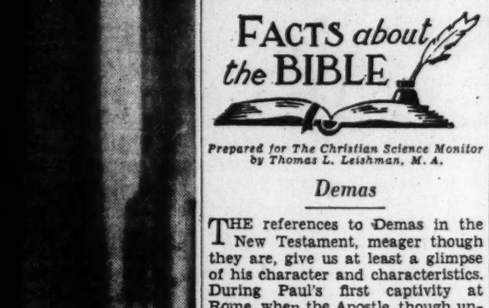
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Demas

THE references to Demas in the New Testament, meager though they are, give us at least a glimpse of his character and characteristics. During Paul's first captivity at Rome, when the Apostle, though under guard, was not in immediate danger, Demas was with him, being honorably described, together with Luke, Mark, and others, as among Paul's fellow-laborers (Philemon vs. 24); moreover, in the letter to the Colossians, penned during the same period, Demas unites with Luke in sending greetings to the church at Colossæ (Col. 4:14).

However, when the Apostle to the Gentiles was held in more rigorous servitude (II Tim. 2:9) awaiting his final and fatal trial at the hands of Nero, Demas evidently forgot his former good offices and saw fit to absent himself in the hour of need, wringing from Paul's heart the poignant sentence, "Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world" (II Tim. 4:10), a sentence which was accompanied by the urgent request that Timothy himself would come to take his place (verse 9).

Juvenile Crossword No. 2



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

2—Because.
6—About.
8—A dress of state.
10—Armed conflict.
12—Perched.
13—Huron is one of the Great ——.
14—Large deer.
15—To drink little by little.
17—At sea.
19—Negative answer.
20—Enclosure for swine.

Down

1—Not high.
3—Either.
4—Fragrant flowers.
5—Moist.
7—Drops.
9—Wide hollow utensil for holding water.
11—Implements, with projecting prongs, for gathering hay.
14—Organ of hearing.
16—Seed vessel.
18—Near.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: New Handkerchief geyser in Yellowstone Park, which returns nicely laundered on the next eruption any handkerchief thrown into it, held one for three eruptions. And was its owner's face red!

Des Moines Register: Hollywood actresses in tight gowns use "reclining boards." Also recommended for watching structural iron workers above the eighteenth floor.

Salem Republican-Leader: Colonel Lindbergh wants to get the public interested in flying. It would help some if they would cover the ground with feather beds.

Punch: An American restaurant specializes in old English fare. We understand that by an ingenious gramophone device each table is made to groan under the weight of good things.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Transformation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

A YOUNG woman whose home and interests were centered in a large city near the sea, found it necessary to remove to a small inland town where she had spent some time as a girl. At first it was very pleasant, renewing old acquaintances, visiting old haunts. Presently, though, she was besieged with acute longings for the city she had left; and little by little her thoughts were filled with criticism of everything about her. The concerts, plays, shops, and the social ties she had been forced to leave behind her haunted her steps each day. To make matters worse, the business her husband had come to take charge of proved a will-o'-the-wisp. This added to the young wife's resentment, and she placed all the blame on the dull town, too large to possess the cozy intimacy of a village, too small to shine with metropolitan airs.

It was late spring, and one afternoon the young woman sat in her apartment discouraged, and wondering where to turn. Sudden clouds darkened the sky, and what she supposed was a spring shower became a drenching rain. Looking out, she discovered a woman, standing in the scant shelter of the porch. Impulsively the discouraged one opened her door and invited the stranger into her living room. The stranger accepted with delight and expressed warm gratitude for the thoughtful act. The two women chatted cheerily during the half hour the storm persisted; then the stranger, who explained that she had been caught in the downpour as she stepped off a street car again expressed her gratitude and went on her way. Half an hour later she returned with an armful of roses, gorgeous half-blown buds on which the raindrops still glistened.

The stranger never knew what those roses wrought. But their perfume poured through the rooms and into a stony heart. Soon the little town revealed hitherto unsuspected charms. How gracious the homes and gardens! How tall and stately and stirring the giant elms and cottonwoods that lined the streets! How kind the landlady's tone as she said that, although her son had chided her for her leniency, she was not worrying about the back rent!

Nor was this all. A way marvelously opened for the young couple to return and again make their home in the city of their choice.

Cryptic Remarks

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Commenting recently on the "Roads of Tomorrow," Mr. Samuel Baker, director of schools of civil engineering, International Correspondence Schools, said:

"AFKOKFBXSCDE DG "PRESERVATION OF SLK EXSIFXM NKXI-SCKO DG SLK FDXR-OCRK XER AFDBC-OCDEO GDF SLK TDQ-GDFS DG IOKFO DG SLK LCYLZXP XFK FXACRVP NKTDQCEY QXWDF GXTSDFO CE SLK TDEOSFITSCDE DG DIF FDXRO."

Each letter of the message is represented by another letter, but always the same letter throughout.

As a hint to beginners, the first line has been decided. Can you complete the remarks?

Today's Limerick

A French pantomimist—Pierre,
Fell in love with a girl sweet and ferre.
He said, in best mime,
"Be mine for all time?"
But she haughtily gave him the erre.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Invitation*

By THE HAGERS

MISS LILLY DUCK INVITED ME TO COME AT FOUR O'CLOCK FOR TEA.
A TEMPTING PICTURE MET MY EYE— A DISH OF FRUIT, A PLATE OF PIE.
MISS LILLY SERVED ICED LEMONADE BENEATH A BIG TREE'S WELCOME SHADE.
SHE PASSED THE "PIE"; I HAD TO OWN TO MY FIRST MEETING WITH A SCONE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Billion for Housing

"MILLIONS for defense, but not one cent for tribute," was a powerful rallying phrase at one stage of United States history, and the Federal Housing Administration is inviting Americans to spend $1,000,000,000 on their homes in addition to the other billions authorized in recovery efforts in the hope that thereby they may win their way out of paying tribute to economic depression.

This governmental agency believes from its surveys that more than 16,000,000 buildings of all types are in various stages of disrepair from neglect during the last five years. If Americans are to defend their material standard of living with the energy they like to believe is characteristic, this is plainly a logical place to begin.

Inevitably some questions arise as to how well the campaign under the National Housing Act will succeed. One is whether banks, savings banks, insurance and finance companies will believe it wise to extend the credit the program calls for. Large New York banks have shown their confidence by advising their correspondents of their willingness to share in the housing loans.

Another is whether people yet feel certain enough of their incomes to incur obligations and whether they will buy at current prices. A third is whether the Government is going too far in guaranteeing 20 per cent of the total loans.

This very insurance should be sufficient to make the loans attractive to financial institutions so far as they can be made at the 5 per cent limitation on interest and fees. If the fear is that monetary experimentation may destroy the value of the dollar, it should be remembered that loans which will yield the banks dollar returns will pay off dollar deposits.

And from the viewpoint of either the home owner or the lender, good housing is one of the soundest investments in the United States today—and will be more so if costs of material and labor can be brought down to a more reasonable figure. For that matter, the one who turns his money into property has the strongest insurance against inflation.

But enough of that bugaboo. Even at its depleted figures of 1933 the national income was such that a gain of one-fortieth or of one-fortieth of the distance to the previous peak would be equivalent in one year to the $1,000,000,000 it is proposed to employ in the betterment of American housing. Probably this campaign is about as far as the United States should go in committing the Government credit in order to "prime the pump," but it should succeed and should produce amply the wealth to pay for itself.

Bathysphere

SOUNDING the sea to 2510 feet, fifty fathoms farther than his previous descent, Dr. William Beebe has emerged with still more weird and wonderful discoveries than any heretofore recorded in his exploration of the bathyspheric realm.

Discoveries that defy the fantastic imagining of any fictional masterpiece rise with that dripping three-ton ball in which Dr. Beebe and his spheremate, Otis Barton, satiate their submarine curiosity under the auspices of the New York Zoölogical and the National Geographic Societies.

Making their dramatic half-mile descent into the waters of the Bermuda isles, the explorers report by telephone a regiment of silver squid standing guard at the 500-foot outpost. A six-foot stranger flicks past at 900 feet. The glinting rays of sunlight fade. At 2300 feet, where it is as black as midnight, the shaft from Dr. Beebe's searchlight peeps into a shimmering palace of "the loveliest shade" of turquoise blue. The explorers stare through quartz portholes at a school of fish—unheard-of denizens which leer right back at that spherical "fish" with searchlights of their own! Thus runs their amazing story.

Great though this is as a zoölogical and oceanographic achievement, the engineering phase of the expedition is perhaps equally as important. To inventor Barton goes much credit for his part in perfecting the subsea "gondola." Never before has a submarine craft been subjected to such stupendous pressure as that exerted upon Beebe's ball at 400-odd fathoms. The apparent ease with which the undertaking was carried out points to even greater possibilities from a mechanical standpoint.

These bathyspheric pioneers record an achievement that affords a worthy contrast to the accomplishments of such men as Auguste Piccard in the stratosphere. Together they help to prove that neither height nor depth can impede man's efforts to gain dominion over the things of the physical universe.

Training and Benefits

A SYSTEM to lessen motor accidents, in vogue in the Netherlands, may well be considered by other countries. This plan begins with the children to whom observance of rules and regulations is a matter of good citizenship. Their training in traffic regulations and problems is a requirement before they can become members of a traffic club of high standard. In Amsterdam alone 700 youngsters recently took traffic tests under the supervision of the police, with the result that practically 90 per cent of the applicants worked out fifteen different traffic problems, made the required trips on their bicycles through the busiest sections of the city during its most crowded hours, accompanied by motor police to check up on youthful contestants, and received diplomas and badges of the Safe Traffic Club.

Congested traffic presents a problem even to careful, skilled drivers. The Netherlands is not the only country where a large portion of its population travels on bicycles but it heads the list with one bicycle to every three inhabitants. The scene suggested by this current message from Amsterdam is a fascinating one, especially to one who has visited that city, which E. V. Lucas says possesses so much of the beauty of gravity.

The news item that tells of promising results of three years' successful training on the part of the Dutch in ways of modern traffic is of interest to students of transportation in all parts of the world, both for present and future advantages. It is another example of the wisdom of combining youthful competition and responsibility in citizenship.

Well Begun

ONE of the fears which had arisen in connection with American stock market regulation was that corporations might de-list their securities in order to avoid complying with the new act. The statute extends its arm only over those corporations the stock of which is quoted on an established exchange. De-listing would mean that stockholders would be denied the immeasurable benefits of selling in a recognized market. If they wished to dispose of their stock, they would have to rely on their broker to find a private buyer, and this might mean loss of capital and certainly would mean delay, which in certain circumstances could be ruinous. The first regulations of the commission have now removed that fear.

This they do in several ways. A minimum of red tape is attached to the registration procedure, and corporations are thereby encouraged to stay with the act. If, in spite of the lack of red tape, the corporations still try to withdraw their securities from public quotation, then, at the request of the exchange concerned, the commission could do the listing.

The commission is thus bent upon preserving an open market for the country's securities. This is a good omen. Wise regulation depends far more upon the regulators than upon regulations. If the business of buying and selling securities had been driven underground, the abuses would have been far more serious than those exposed in public trading.

Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, did well to emphasize that regulation does not mean insurance. Too many people are under the impression that under the new act their investments are now safe. The same mistake was made in connection with State Department supervision of foreign loans, many investors buying such bonds on the understanding that the American Government had somehow guaranteed them. What the new act does is simply to uproot those abuses in stock market business by which insiders fleeced the outside public. Mistakes can still be made—and the price of them will still be the same as it was before, namely, loss of savings.

Mexico Rediscovered

MEXICO is being invaded by train, airplane and automobile, and an avalanche of newcomers has poured into the nation's capital. Facilities have been strained to care for the hordes of Americans who have discovered Mexico as a pleasant and profitable place in which to seek rest and recreation. This flow of tourists, besides carrying wealth to Mexico, will turn back with impressions which eventually must result in a greater understanding between these neighbors.

As one reads of Pullman cars lying idle on sidings being turned into hotels and of private homes being selected and drafted to accommodate swarms of unexpected visitors, one recalls the moral of that old, old lecture, "Acres of Diamonds." Many Americans have not sensed the full meaning of what they must have known. They have heard of great civilizations in Mexico and Latin America, but have not realized that these could be seen, were worth seeing, and were not located on the moon or Mars. In their own back yards are millions of acres, not of diamonds, but of interesting peoples and civilizations.

If the present influx is great, what will it be when the automobile road from Texas to Mexico City is completed? This road, which promises to be one of the finest in the world, will also be one of the most interesting, winding, as it does, not only through mountains and valleys, but a kaleidoscope of cultures and peoples.

Surely a by-product of this traveling will be a greater appreciation among Americans of the tasks which confront Mexican leaders and governments. Mexico is a miscellany of languages, customs and costumes. To legislate for so heterogeneous a population is no easy task, and to keep them welded into a nation more difficult still. Understanding this fact will make the American observers of the Mexican scene tolerant and patient. If touring in Mexico has this result, it will be eminently worth while.

The Casual Day

A SHIP FOR A SHOP

CELEBRITIES are like criminals in one respect. The manner in which they spend their off-hours is a subject of constant speculation on the part of their admiring publics. And the Gilbertian theory—which I like to hear made plausible by a police sergeant's singing it to Sullivan's music, in "Pirates of Penzance"—seems to apply as well to a celebrity as to its own subject:

When a felon's not engaged in his employment,
Or maturing his felonious little plans,
His capacity for innocent enjoyment
Is just as great as any honest man's.

For celebrities when not engaged in their celebrated employment exhibit most of the inclinations common to uncelebrated folk. Take that beloved American story teller, Booth Tarkington, whose charming house at Kennebunkport, Maine, is the admiration of unnumbered interior decoration "fans." When Mr. Tarkington decides to mix a little pleasure with business, what does he do? He acquires an old Yankee trading ship and sets it up on wooden piles for a workshop.

* * *

Now you may remark that Mr. Tarkington might have got himself a sailable boat and gone to sea to do his writing—that he needn't have relied on imagination to supply part of the environment he seeks to capture in his workshop.

But that would be contrary not only to the inclination of celebrities, but of those who by their insatiable urge to celebrate make possible the existence of celebrities. Mr. Tarkington did "the human thing." He did not dispense with the need to "pretend." He simply enlisted something to help him to pretend.

His behavior is typical. It epitomizes a general but seldom analyzed urgency in men. Until you realize that, you will be at a loss to account for many things.

You will go about wondering why some of your friends are considering putting portholes in their dining-room window frames while others who have real seagoing yachts decorate their cabins to make them look as similar as possible to a suburban living room.

You will wonder why folks with real dogs have porcelain cats on the mantelpiece while folks with the most personable cats decorate their gardens with iron hounds.

You will wonder why owners of country estates grow genuinely rapturous over a tiny back-yard city garden.

You will puzzle over the bronze elephant collector's indifference to circuses.

* * *

But once you grasp the unvarying implication behind these various types of "innocent enjoyment" you will find that it explains much. It shows not only why celebrities share the pleasures which brighten our days and yours; but it goes a long way also toward proving that those who earn celebrity do it, not in spite of, but because of, their response to the joys that all men know. C. W. M.

Fujiyama's Glory Cone

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tokyo Bay Viewed From "Eagle's Nest" of Kanno-zan.

The Inn of the Seven Circles

LOOKING out from the crest of a mountain rising near the shores of Tokyo Bay one beholds one of the most magnificent views in all Japan—yes, in all the world. The mountain is not high as mountains go, only something more than a thousand feet, but because it rears straight upward from the waters of the bay on one side and of the broad Pacific on the other, with only a narrow strip of coastal plain intervening, it commands a panorama unequaled by many peaks that reach a mile or more into the sky.

The Inn of the Seven Circles is a rustic little hostelry in a rustic little village. The kitchen is in the front, opening from the entrance hall so that all guests may see into it. To the left of that entrance hall lies a guest room floored with soft mats, and beyond the hall lie two more such rooms. That is all save the bath with its wooden tub of nearly boiling water.

Throughout the day and the eventide the sliding screens that make the walls of a true Japanese house are lifted from their grooves and placed out of sight, so that the whole inn is really nothing more than a raised and matted floor covered by a roof with sweeping eaves. Through this shaded "pavilion" the breezes blow and an occasional bird darts.

* * *

I stumbled onto the inn and its wonder-view quite by accident. It was a hot Saturday morning when a friend asked me to ride from Tokyo out into the green countryside with him. I had my kit-bag packed for a week-end tramp somewhere so I eagerly accepted his invitation.

We drove on down the bay shore to the town of Kisaradzu, and there my friend felt compelled to turn back to Tokyo. With kit-bag on back, I left his motor-car and went to the local inn to make inquiries. There I found that the mountain known as Kanno-zan, the misty blue mountain which had so often beckoned from across the bay to me in my city office, was only a few miles inland and that a motorbus was just leaving which would take me to its base.

* * *

The bus dropped me just where a sandy path started up Kanno-zan, and upward I plunged. This path was evidently the course of a stream when the rains descended and it was choked with sand and débris. But it was a lovely path. It wound through groves of feathery bamboo and beneath tall pines. It was scented by great masses of wild honeysuckle, the only honeysuckle I have ever found in Japan. At times a view back over the valley opened through the dense foliage.

As I rounded a sharp bend I suddenly collided with another human being who was running recklessly downward, and we both took a tumble. As we picked ourselves up, I saw that it was a young acolyte from the Buddhist temple atop the mountain. He broke into voluble apologies and then we laughed together.

His eyes were round with surprise that I, a foreigner, was climbing Kanno-zan. His temple would be glad to play host to me, he was certain, but he thought I might find it more comfortable at Maru-Shichi, the Inn of the Seven Circles.

As I finally stepped on to the long narrow plateau that is the mountain's top I saw the lane lined with cherry trees stretching ahead of me to the still distant village. To the left the gaze wandered out over the Ninety-Nine Valleys that lay far below, their green serrated ridges seeming like the relief map of some giant.

Through the little village and past the great temple I went until I reached the inn, where I was shown to the best of the rooms and then, as I turned to look outward, my breath quickened.

From this eagle's nest the whole of Tokyo Bay lay below me. I could see the entrance with its lighthouses, and on up the shore to the naval port of Yokosuka, on to the city of Yokohama, and on through suburb after suburb to the great sprawling capital, and even on around to the head of the bay.

Beyond that to the far left I could see the tip of the Idzu peninsula and the long range to snow-tipped mountains that form its backbone. Behind and beyond Tokyo lay the mistily blue Chichibu range, while to the far right lay the mountains that encradle Nikko and the lonely peak of Tsukuba-san. Still farther in the distance, soaring over all like the spirit of beauty which it is, the glory cone of Fujiyama caught the rays of the rapidly dropping sun which turned their pure whiteness into an aura of rosy pink.

As the sun sank and the skies darkened, lights began to twinkle from the cities along the shore and the guardian lighthouses, while one by one the stars came out above to complete what seemed completeness.

* * *

I have been back to the Inn of the Seven Circles again and again, yet I am still the only foreigner who goes there unless I take friends with me. And the innkeeper and his little maidservants are now my friends. And so are the few villagers who dwell atop the mountain.

When a Japanese reporter one day asked what place in Japan I liked best to go for a holiday, I startled him by saying Kanno-zan. I told him why I liked it so, and his paper published it. A few days later the Member of the Diet who represents that district informed me he hoped to have Kanno-zan made a national park and wished my help. He invited me to come, when I could find time, to Kanno-zan and said he and his fellow politicians would give a big picnic party on the mountain for me.

I thanked him kindly, but somehow I have never found the time and I think I never shall. I do not want my mountain made into a national park, and I do not want thousands to throng there. Selfish? Perhaps. But so much of Japan has been spoiled by popularizing it for the tourist that I fervently hope this one spot of beauty may be left unchanged.

FRANK H. HEDGES

Filmland's Environs—Spanish Notes

By Sisley Huddleston

MY SOJOURN in America's West was longer than my sojourn in the East. I went from the extreme East—if the East can ever be extreme—to the extreme West—if the West can ever be anything but extreme. And the West is for me a land of sunshine, of flowers and of fictions. It laughs. It sings. It plays. It works, too, but its work is full of charm.

* * *

"I'm Coming Back": After a few days in Southern California I was persuaded that it is the best place in the world in which to live. The hotel manager in Pasadena himself came to meet me at the station, and thereafter was always willing to drive me anywhere I wanted to go. The people in the hotel were like old friends—they made one big house party.

And everybody wrote or rang up or called to invite me to this and to that. So that, whenever I was asked how long I meant to stay, I found myself replying: "Only a few weeks, but I'm coming back. I'm coming back to live."

* * *

The Automobile: One day I was puzzling over time-tables. I had to speak in San Diego in the evening and at Los Angeles the morning after.

"I'll drive you," said a casual acquaintance.

"But it's 120 or 130 miles," I protested.

He laughed: "What are 200 or 300 miles?"

Of course, I had been thinking in European terms. The American, I put it to myself, learns to drive as he learns to walk. Or rather he does not learn. It is a natural gift.

* * *

Filmland: Charlie Chaplin was one of the first to invite me to dinner and to discuss the new picture he is making. A satire on the machine age—the regimentation of existence.

King Vidor told me something of his projects. John Ford showed me how he directs pictures. . . .

The Fox people took me over their amazing grounds, in which there are reconstructions of the most celebrated streets and buildings of every continent. Here are the cottages of the stars.

In the restaurant, crowded with men and women whose names are known all over the world, are actors and actresses all dressed up in the costumes of every country and of every period. They are waiting their turn to be called by the cameramen.

A queer, unreal world. The Mecca of mimes. The resort of writers, artists, musicians.

* * *

Missions: Everywhere are the architectural reminders of the Spanish origins of California. Sometimes they are in ruins. Sometimes they are in good repair.

The very names speak of the great civilizing work that was done by the Spaniards since Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo set foot, in the sixteenth century, on this soil, carrying out the plans of Cortez. For me these Spanish names and the Spanish remains have a special fascination. San Juan de Capistrano. San Luis Rey de Francia. San Buena Ventura. Santa Barbara. San Antonio de Padua. San Jose de Guadelupe. San Francisco d'Assisi. And so on.

And there are Santa Fe and Monte Vista and Miramar and La Jolla and Arroyo and El Centro and Hermosa and Agua Caliente and Coronado and El Camino Real and I know not what beside.

* * *

Tropic Beaches: There is no end to them. Santa Monica, Ocean Park. Even Catalina, which is only a short sail away over the blue waters. Swordfish, tuna, and barracuda. Flying fish, like a stream of silver arrows. The sun-baked strand, the white surf, the little breezes.

But I best remember sunset at Long Beach. I had gone in to lecture as dusk was falling. Suddenly we came in sight of the sea and I stopped enchanted.

Impossible to describe those gorgeous colors. Every hue that has ever been known deftly blended in a grandiose bouquet—a magnificent assortment of flowers and fire that colored the sky.

* * *

In Santa Barbara: Almost my last glimpse of Southern California was the glamorous country of Santa Barbara.

Contrary to my custom, I stayed in a private house at Montecito. I did not regret it. It was one of scores of splendid mansions which are filled with the desirable treasures of culture and art. Pictures and books and antique furniture and the lovely ornaments of the ages. Conversation, urbane, intellectual, witty. The fine flower of civilization.

The Spanish architectural style prevails in the city. It looks well under the California sun. Near by are rose-embowered houses in sunlit canyons. Many miles of gladiolas and dahlias and sweet peas filled the valleys.

"I'm coming back," I repeated. "I shall come back some day to Southern California."

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Prospects for Peace

By The Marquis of Lothian

[First of two articles containing excerpts from a recent address at Chatham House, London.]

THE principal moral drawn by the English-speaking world about the World War was that whoever might be held chiefly responsible for precipitating that great tragedy, its ultimate cause was international anarchy, and that if there was to be any hope of lasting freedom and peace in the world, anarchy must be replaced by a reign of law among the nations. This conviction began to assume legislative shape in the Covenant of the League of Nations, which formed Chapter I of all the Treaties of Peace.

I am not sure that the peacemakers at Versailles did not have a truer vision of what was practical idealism than many of those who have since entered the field as organizers of world peace. They recognized that nations were not yet ready to abandon their national sovereignty, and that the final ending of war is impossible until they are willing to do this. They recognized also that, as we are living in a rapidly changing world, failure to revise the political or treaty structure of international society might be, indeed probably was, a more potent cause of war than aggression.

It is broadly true to say that war has hitherto been the only effective instrument for what might be called international legislation. If we are to abolish war, an admittedly terrible instrument for this purpose and one which produces very unjust results, we must create something effective in its place. . . .

* * *

It has been the profound conflict of view between Great Britain and France as to what security under the collective system means which has paralyzed the League and the Covenant system almost as much as the abstention of the United States and Russia.

Speaking broadly, the French have been attempting, with perfect sincerity, to make the League of Nations the instrument for doing what their own alliance system had done, namely, give security to themselves and peace to Europe by guaranteeing under military as well as economic sanctions what they call the "integral" enforcement of the treaty settlement of 1918, except in so far as they themselves were willing to make minor modifications in it.

The British, on the other hand, with equal sincerity, have felt themselves unable to accept the French thesis. They have been unable to persuade themselves that peace could be insured by permanent enforcement of arms inequality and the treaty *status quo* on Germany, by any collective combination, however great. They have, therefore, pressed both for revision and for the disarmament of everybody down toward the defensive level imposed on Germany by the Versailles Treaty.

* * *

It has been the fashion since 1914 to denounce the policy of the balance of power, just as it was the fashion to denounce the Congress of Vienna, until people began to wonder whether the Congress of Versailles had really done much better. What was the system whereby Great Britain prevented world war from 1815 to 1904? It contained two elements. British diplomacy was trying to prevent any nation or group of nations from establishing a military preponderance over the whole continent by force. Also, Great Britain herself refused to become part of the European balance (until in 1904 Europe had organized itself into two armed camps, and Britain began to fear a decisive military and naval preponderance for the German group). She maintained a supreme navy both as security for her own defense and to insure that—if a European conflict arose—her influence might be decisive if she were drawn in and of almost equal weight in bringing about a reasonable settlement, even if she were not drawn in. This policy accomplished the feat of preserving world peace for a century, and gave her much influence in the diplomacy of Europe, which on the whole she used wisely and in the interests of peace.

* * *

Is it possible for a world League today to take over the very functions which Great Britain discharged in the last century alone, with the same or greater benefits for world peace?

The Kellogg Pact, is, I think, a far more significant event than is generally recognized. To begin with, it represents a genuinely American initiative and a middle western initiative at that. It was, too, in a measure, an attempt on the part of the United States to make a contribution toward international peace, based on its own experience, seeing that it had rejected and partially wrecked the League. It was an attempt to get the peace movement back to a world basis and away from entanglement in Europe and this, in a sense, it has done, for it has been signed by all the non-members of the League, though it contains no machinery of any kind to insure its own observance.

Finally, it has had a profound influence on the thinking of the peace movement throughout the world, because it has added to the ideas contained in the Covenant the idea that war is itself wrong and should be entirely renounced as an instrument of national policy.

[In the second portion of his address, which will appear tomorrow, Lord Lothian makes several proposals for insuring peace.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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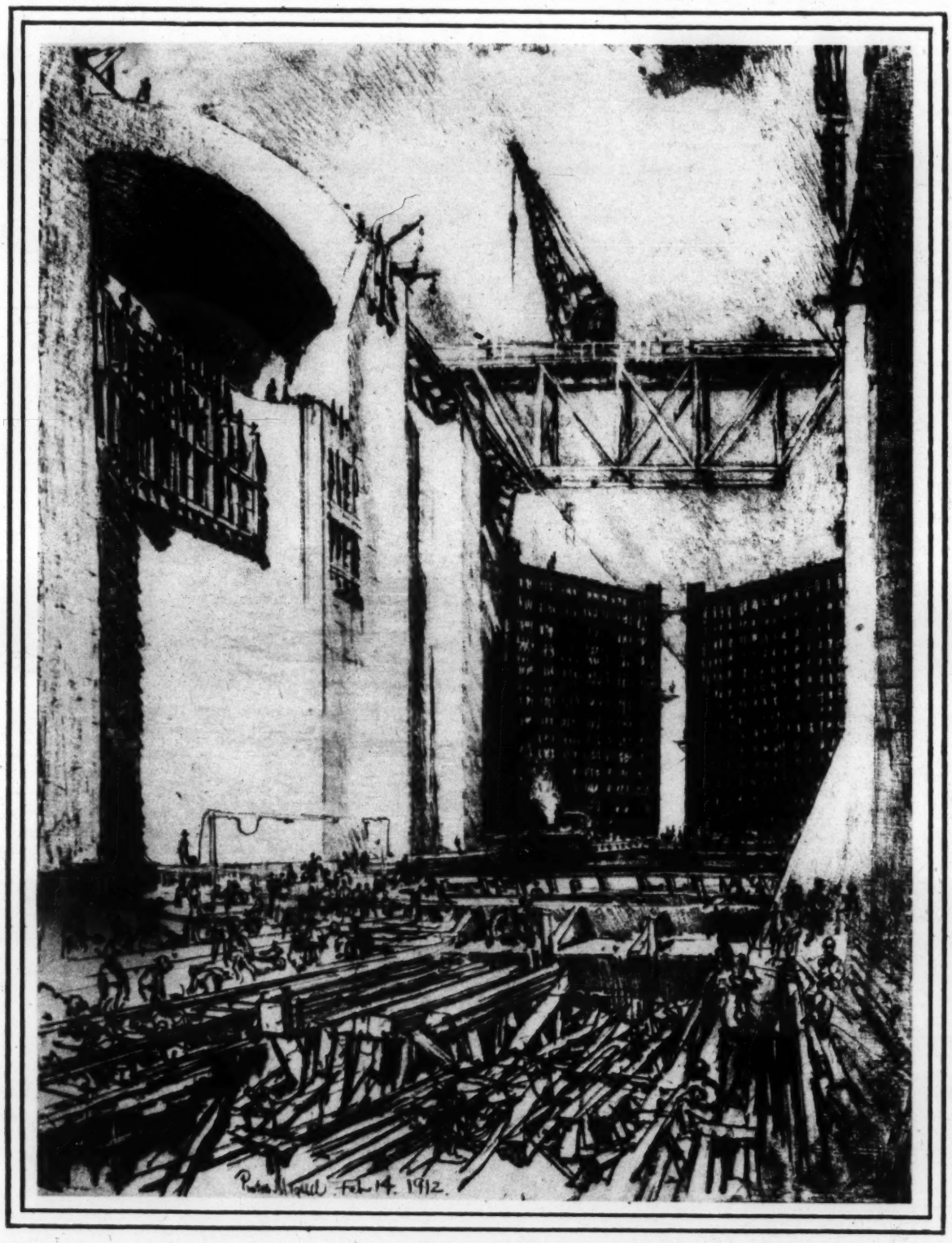

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LAYING THE FLOOR OF PEDRO MIGUEL LOCK IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

Twenty Years of the "Big Ditch"

By Tully Nettleton

EIGHTY THOUSAND SHIPS, yes, sir, 80,000 of them, have crossed the shoestring of the Americas through the Panama Canal since it was thrown open to trade just 20 years ago today. Big ships, little ships, oil tankers, lumber schooners, tramp freighters, round-the-world liners, banana schooners, grain carriers, coastwise passenger vessels, ships from the Orient, ships from Suez, battleships, destroyers, aircraft carriers—80,000 ships.

Actually that is twice as many ships as there are in the world, and, of course, not all the world's vessels by any means have been through, but many have made the passage several times. Four craft each made more than 40 trips through the "big ditch" last year. The number of ship passages is, of course, what the layman thinks of when he is counting ships; your canal superintendent is more exact. He calls it a "transit" when a ship goes through and calculates that 1177 individual vessels used the canal in 1933.

An old-time camp song tells how

> The bear went over the mountain,
> The bear went over the mountain,
> The bear went over the mountain,
> To see what he could see.

Now the ridge between Gold Hill and Contractors Hill cut by Culebra Cut, or Gaillard Cut, as it is officially called, may not be quite a mountain, but 82 feet is quite an eminence for an ocean-going steamship to climb. And for 20 years now all manner of ships have been going over this "mountain" to see what sea awaits them. That they have found not merely "the other side of the mountain" but markets is attested by figures of world trade. Like the bear, these argosies have "come back o'er the mountain," too, but usually with their holds carrying manufactured goods to exchange for the fruits, woods, oils and ores of the Pacific.

For these things are the counterparts today of the "wealth of the Indies" which Columbus sought when in 1502 on his fourth westward trip in search of a strait to Cathay he explored the coast of Panama. Eleven years later Balboa discovered how narrow an isthmus lay between the Atlantic and the new ocean beyond. The idea of a canal dates back at least to the sixteenth century, for there is record that plans were drawn for such an undertaking by a lieutenant of the Conquistadore, Hernando Cortes.

The route was valuable as a short cut to the fabulous treasure of gold, silver and emeralds of the Incas in Peru, which poured through the old city of Panama on its way to Spain. Thereafter generations passed before the clipper ship trade over the long stormy

route around Cape Horn grew to dimensions that again suggested a canal. The enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine pointed American attention southward, and in 1846 the United States Government concluded a treaty with New Granada (Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador) which declared that "the right of way across the Isthmus of Panama (a Department of Colombia) shall be open and free to the Government and the citizens of the United States."

The Gold Rush of '49 to California led to railroad surveys of the Panaman and Nicaraguan routes across the isthmus, and in 1850 the United States and Great Britain agreed in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty that neither would seek exclusive control over the route through Nicaragua. There followed an explorative survey in 1875; the granting of a Colombian concession to a French naval officer, Lieutenant Wyse; the long, costly and unsuccessful endeavor of Count de Lesseps and his company to cut through the tropical ridge, and finally the sale in 1903 of the French company's rights and properties to the United States Government.

Then came the difficulty over the Hay-Herrán agreement, by which Colombia was to have received $10,000,000 at once and $250,000 annually after the ninth year. The Colombian Government, considering this insufficient, refused to ratify. The Department of Panama, fearing the canal might in consequence be dug along another route, declared its independence. The revolt succeeded when President Theodore Roosevelt refused to allow Colombian troops to move over the Panama Railroad to Panama City. The new republic accepted the terms that had been offered to Colombia, and 18 years later the United States settled Colombian claims with a payment of $25,000,000.

An entire decade—from 1904 to 1914—saw American engineers and Caribbean labor at work in the steamy jungles before the herculean undertaking of Gen. George W. Goethals and his crew was ready for use. Even then the engineering corps did not consider the canal finished until further work had been done and it was officially opened in 1920.

But from that day in 1914 when the Ancon first went through the locks, and especially since the close of the World War, the Panama Canal has exerted a powerful and growing influence on the trade routes of the world.

The sea distance from San Francisco to New York was no longer the 13,307 miles it had been when the U. S. S. Oregon pounded southward to the Straits of Magellan and then back the length of the South American continent to be in at the capture of Cervera off Santiago. The track had shrunk to 5265 miles. Pacific coast lumber schooners carrying Oregon pine and fir began to take over the lumber markets in forested New England and down the Atlantic seaboard.

Moreover, the Atlantic coast began to be supplied with California petroleum and gasoline. The first big growth in canal "transits" was attributable in 1923 and 1924 to the beginning of this trade, and this continued so that tankers were carrying nearly 30 per cent of the total tonnage in 1927, though the volume has fallen off since.

Traffic through this gateway reached its peak, as measured by cargo and tolls, in 1928, when 30,663,006 tons of merchandise were transported through it and paid the United States Government $27,127,377 in tolls for the privilege. Since then shipping has decreased, but one of the indexes of world trade recovery is the fact that the total cargo moving through the canal during the 12 months ended with last June was nearly 7,000,000 tons more than in 1932-33, a gain of fully one-third.

* * *

This is an index not merely of American but of world trade because the coastwise shipping of the United States via Panama, while tremendously important, is only about one-third of the aggregate, and the remaining two-thirds serves not only the two Americas but connects them with Europe and the Orient and even shortens the run between Europe and Australasia for some trade.

One of the most important effects in international trade is the marked shortening of distances which has brought the west coast of South America—Chile with its nitrates, Peru with copper and vanadium, Ecuador's panama hats, and banana and cacao from Colombia—closer to the industrial east coast of the United States. Shipments of machinery, for example, from New York to Valparaiso, Chile, have 3747 fewer miles to go than formerly.

It is not always recognized that from New York to Valparaiso through Panama is almost a straight north-and-south drop, swinging only a little to the west and then back to a longitude even east of New York. The canal, instead of being about half the distance west to California, as some probably suppose, is almost directly south of Charleston, S. C. A really curious fact is that a ship going nominally "westward" from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the canal emerges at Balboa some 27 miles east of the longitude at which it entered at Cristobal.

Inter-American trade through the isthmus has not increased as much as Pan-American enthusiasts hoped for. Instead, it began declining as early as 1925, and the recent action of the United States in partially excluding copper and nitrates has reduced it to a shadow of its former self.

Meanwhile some of the more important advantages of the canal have been reaped by other countries than the United States. Undeniably a lot of Hawaiian pineapple and Hawaiian and Philippine sugar has come to eastern American tables by way of Panama. Honolulu was just twice as far away by boat before and the figures show that Hawaii is one of the few shipping areas that increased its use of the canal during the downswing of trade in the last few years.

But possibly the largest new trade movement in the last few years is the shipment of lumber and grain from the Canadian Northwest to Great Britain. British owners have the largest number of individual vessels using this artery among the twenty-one nationalities represented last year, and they carry slightly more than half as much cargo as the total for vessels of United States registry. Norwegians last year carried the next largest tonnage; then came Japanese, German, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, French and Italian vessels.

Two figures reflect the energetic participation of Japan in world trade. One is the growing eastward movement of goods from the Orient through Panama while volume was falling nearly everywhere else, and the other is the immense movement of cotton which took place in 1932 and 1933 from the southern United States to mills in the Orient.

The latest innovation in the canal trade is the rapid development of many lines of refrigerator ships which make keen competition for a large and growing trade in many kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables going from California, Oregon and Washington to Europe.

With lumber, grain, oil, nitrates, canned fish, fruits and vegetables, there has always been more goods moving from the Pacific to the Atlantic than from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Manufactures of iron and steel, including automobiles, constitute much the largest class of commodities going to the Pacific. Others are cotton, sulphur, coal and coke, paper and cement.

But enough of such cataloguing. Undoubtedly one of the major values of the Panama Canal is in being simply something to look at. How many tourists have gone through it—and it is a favored passenger route—without being impressed with the magnitude of works that can be accomplished by human hands?

The degree of its technical perfection and the efficiency of operation of the huge canal locks were illustrated in April by the passage of 111 ships of the United States Navy through its 50-mile length within 48 hours. The importance of the canal and of cordial relations with the Republic of Panama to the United States was indicated in the visit of President Roosevelt to President Harmodio Arias of Panama as he went through on his way to Hawaii last month.

But not the least of the success of the Panama Canal is in the fact that unlike some public works it is paying its way. The canal authorities do not claim that it has paid for itself, though it has collected an aggregate of more than $336,000,000 in tolls. Out of these, of course, must come operating costs and interest on the investment. The canal itself, including interest during construction, represents roundly $495,000,000, and incidental business and administrative property brings the total investment to approximately $540,000,000.

* * *

The business properties include dry docks, repair shops, power houses, oil stations, employees' housing and, among other things, the Panama Railroad which operates hotels, commissaries, telephone systems, a cattle industry and a steamship line. Prof. Marshall E. Dimock of the University of Chicago concluded from a recent investigation that the canal and its allied enterprises illustrate that government-operated services can be as efficient as any.

Canal tolls for the fiscal year just ended on June 30 were $24,063,789.45. Profit on the incidental businesses has not yet been reported but if it surpasses the $1,035,000 earned the previous year the canal administration will have covered operating expenses—nearly $10,000,000 annually—and yielded a net revenue of $15,000,000 or $16,000,000, which is just about equal to 3 per cent, or a government rate of interest, on the investment.

The canal is, however, far from being finished. It will continue being built so long as isthmian trade in the long-range view continues to increase. A huge Madden Dam is now being finished to improve the steadiness of the water supply. Eventually, it is expected, a third and larger set of locks will be built alongside the present two, almost doubling the capacity.

Twenty years it is today, and 80,000 ships have gone through the Panama Canal. Eighty thousand times the Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks have opened their mammoth gates to wayfaring craft; and each time the wash of ocean-going propellers has laved the foot of Gold Hill; the long, palm-lined shores of man-made Gatun Lake have echoed to deep-throated seagoing whistles; a ship has passed the end of the channel at Cristobal or Balboa miles nearer its destination than if the canal had not been built.

Eighty thousand times, and the story is only begun.

Ewing Galloway

EVEN "A PEAK IN DARIEN" COULD NOT STOP THIS

Can Youth Save the World?

No, but Wisdom Can, a Friendly Critic Finds After Auditing the Books of Youth in the Tumultuous Post-War Years

By Francis P. Miller

Chairman, World's Student Christian Federation.

"YOUTH HAS PARTICIPATED DECISIVELY . . . IN THE DYNAMIC SOCIAL MOVEMENTS . . . WHICH HAVE TURNED EUROPE AND ASIA UPSIDE DOWN"

All Over the World Youth Has Been Caught in the Social Ferments of the Post-War Years. A Chinese Girl Labor Agitator Is Shown at the Upper Left, Inciting a Crowd of Students (International News Photos). Lower Left, Young People in Soviet Russia Reading One of the Newspapers Carefully Censored by the Government (Soyuzphot). Upper Center, Italian Boys Receiving Naval Instruction (Howell). Lower Center, Student Rioters in Paris (International News Photos). Upper Right, German Girl Radicals Marching in a May Day Procession in Berlin (International News Photos). Lower Right, German Youth Is Constantly Taking Part in and Hearing the Bugle Calls of National Socialism (Keystone).

DURING THE YEARS immediately following the World War the hopes of a great many people were set on youth. The world was in a desperate plight. The pre-war generation was assumed to be bankrupt, and it was felt that youth alone could and would save the world. It was inevitable that the post-war generation should have recoiled violently from the human scene which they had inherited through no fault of their own from their predecessors. It was equally inevitable no doubt that well-wishers of humanity among the older generation who were disillusioned with their own contemporaries should have turned expectantly toward the young who were not yet sullied by the lees of time. But what began as a legitimate anticipation ended as an extravagant myth.

The wish that the oncoming generation might make a better job of it than their fathers had was transformed into the mystic faith that youth as youth had the inherent capacity of fulfilling a Messianic mission. The mere fact of being under 30 meant that one was a better man than anyone could be over 50. There was positive virtue attached to the possession of 'teens. Rousseau limited his ascription of perfection to primitive man. But in the 1920's youth in its own right was endowed with the mantle of perfection hitherto reserved for our remote ancestry "idylling" in a state of nature. Youth was believed to be pacifistic, altruistic, and coöperative for no other reason than that it was young, and it was felt that after all the world was sure to become the best of all possible worlds if only youth were given its chance.

Fifteen years have gone by. How has youth worn its mantle of virtue? How has youth measured up to the confidence reposed in it? How much has the world gained from the leadership of youth in its affairs?

It is important to know the answer, because there are still many persons who use the word youth as a magic formula to exorcise the evils of contemporary civilization. Such people continue to go to Europe to gather data about "Youth Movements," continue to use the material there assembled to bolster up the morale of discouraged American idealists and continue to place their confidence in the future of these movements as the best guarantee of ending war, establishing a coöperative commonwealth, supplying the New Deal with a soul, or of accomplishing any other reform which the wretched state of human society seems to require.

How far does the history of the post-war years justify these expectations? Is the youth myth based on reality or fiction? These questions can now be answered with a certain degree of finality. We have had experience enough, and the evidence is plain.

Let there be no mistake on one point, and that is the extent to which the young have taken part in the dynamic social movements which have turned Europe and Asia upside down. The question is not, "Has youth participated in public affairs?" To that there can be but one answer. Youth *has* participated, and it has participated decisively. Youth has believed what it was told about its being the hope of the future, and it has acted on that assumption. The question is rather, "Has youth's action been salutary for humanity?"

The answer to this question must be found in the record of youth's activity during the past 15 years. What is that record?

In Italy youth furnished the vanguard of Fascism.

In France youth toyed with Monarchism.

In Russia youth was the backbone of Communism.

In China youth was the incarnation of irresponsible Nationalism.

In Germany youth was the spearhead of Hitlerism.

In English-speaking countries youth was largely apathetic.

What does this record reveal? It reveals in general that the mass of youth in so far as it was active and articulate stood for:

The Absolute State against the Coöperative Commonwealth.

Autocracy against Democracy (except in Spain).

Authoritarianism against Voluntarism.

The Demagogue and Dictator against Representative Institutions.

What conclusions, if any, is one justified in drawing from this record? The obvious conclusions are so trite that they hardly seem worth drawing. And yet since they are frequently ignored it is perhaps worth underlining them.

The first conclusion seems to be that youth instinctively desires change, and in a world which denies the satisfaction of its aspirations it will devote itself passionately to any movement which promises change and satisfaction.

The second conclusion is that since youth in general lacks historical perspective and the capacity critically to examine its canons of satisfaction it will worship the new alternative simply because it is an alternative, without pausing to ask whether it is in fact a better alternative or whether its triumph may not mean the destruction of even greater values which preceding generations have laboriously achieved at such great cost.

From this somber record it would seem that post-war idealistic youth movements existed only in the imagination of those who waxed enthusiastic over them. That is not entirely true. There was one genuinely idealistic youth movement after the war, and that was in Germany. But this very fact exposes the utter folly of relying upon youth, *as youth*, to save the world. No young people in the world were so romantically idealistic as the German youth of the early 1920's. They were pacifists, internationalists, socialists and what you will. They revolted against all convention, broke completely with the past and trusted to the incantations of their folk songs to bring about a naturalistic paradise on earth.

What was the result? The result was that critical standards of judgment disappeared and the meaning for Germany of the history of western Europe was ignored or forgotten. A moral and intellectual vacuum was produced. When paradise did not come, disillusion began. And the stage was all set for the arrival of Hitler. It is perhaps not too much to say that the romantic and idealistic excesses of the German youth movement constituted one of the most important factors in assuring the success of the National Socialist revolution. Nor is it without significance that the youth of the great German universities were the most vociferous partisans of the disgusting sport of Jew-baiting.

Has this record of youth in other parts of the world any lesson for us in America? I think it has. If conditions should grow worse in this country, youth will tend to play much the same rôle here that it has played elsewhere. As a matter of fact the intellectual and moral atmosphere which pervades some of our greatest universities furnishes an ideal training ground for the future recruits of whatever movement may be the American equivalent of European Fascism.

Students living in a university community where there is no sense of a vital and creative social tradition, where popular misunderstanding of the scope and function of science has diverted students and professors alike from the task of making a critique of modern society, and where the disappearance of religious faith has left the emotional life thoroughly starved—students living in such a community are fruit ripe to be garnered by the first colorful and clever demagogue who comes along. Instead of serving as the bulwark of democratic institutions the American system of higher education may turn out to be one of the most antidemocratic forces in the country, unless the universities learn how to supply what is now lacking—the sense of a vital social tradition, the capacity to develop a critique of contemporary civilization and an adequate religious faith.

I have been writing about the mass of youth in the world today. The story is not complete. In almost every land there are minority youth groups whose life since 1919 makes a very different record. There are the Chinese students who went on a visit of good will to Japan in the darkest days of 1933; there are men like Jacques Martin in France who prefer prison to military service; there are German students who have heroically resisted to the end the tide of hate that has overwhelmed them. The tale is one that runs from continent to continent and from race to race. These young people live for the most part under the compulsion of a Christian faith with a quality that differentiates them from the mass of nominal Christians around them. They act as they do, not because they are young, but because they *believe* certain things about life. It is not their youth but their faith that distinguishes them.

The conclusion to which one is drawn is that youth merely as youth can save nothing. Given a world as complex and confused as the present one, youth trusting to its own instinctive wisdom and enthusiasms seems less likely to choose the good than the evil side. Whether American youth is to be an asset or a liability in the years ahead depends upon what kind of preparation it has for life, what it believes about life, and what kind of political and social leadership captures its imagination

A Woman Pioneer of the Far North

Beatrice Mason of Masonland Chose the Silent Whiteness for a Home, Finding It Rich With Treasured Experiences, and Now Shops Once a Year at Fort Yukon

By Ta-De-Win

BECAUSE THE CULINARY art of Beatrice Mason did not include making bread, she won for herself, contrary to what might be anticipated under such circumstances, both a husband and a home, far north of the arctic circle in a land that has never been surveyed. She does not know for sure whether Masonland, where they live, is in the United States or Canada. The nearest post office is at Fort Yukon, Alaska, six hundred miles away, whither the Masons travel once a year for their supplies and the ever welcome batch of letters that will be awaiting them. Their only other mail hour comes when the ever romantic and scarlet-coated figure of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police comes mushing up to Masonland on his winter patrol. Quite impartially, therefore, they patronize the mail service of both the United States and Canada.

Beatrice Mason's arrival in this "no man's land" where hers was probably the first white woman's foot to tread and where she can indulge in the pastime of shopping but once a year, was the result of childhood summers spent in the Adirondacks. There she met a hermit who told her stories and carved a toy dog for her. From that moment she resolved to live some day as this hermit did, 'way off in the woods where there would be no gong to call her to school and where she could race through the forests to her heart's content without a thought of keeping starched frocks immaculate.

Later on, this resolve crystallized when she read "Ten Thousand Miles With a Dog Sled" by Hudson Stuck. As she read, in fancy she mushed with him as he visited both Indian and white settlements in Alaska, for he was their archdeacon. Now she was going to bring that childhood wish to fruition, somehow.

Not having independent means, Beatrice enrolled as hygiene and social worker for Fort Yukon. It came about that there was an opening as manager of the very sanatorium which Archdeacon Stuck had established, so she broke the fetters that bound her to civilization and made for the Far North. Today Beatrice Mason mushes through the trackless woods as did the archdeacon.

When she first arrived at Fort Yukon, though, she found that her manager's duties were in reality those of a cook, which troubled her not at all, though up to then she had done but little cooking. There at Fort Yukon, a settlement of about six hundred Indians and three hundred whites, the meals were plain and the cooking easy, except the bread-making.

It came to pass that when the entire sanatorium staff had failed, one after another, to teach her to make a light brown, crusty loaf of bread, an "old-timer" happened along. He was one Willoughby Mason and offered to coach this newcomer in the subtle art of bread-making, which every dweller of the North must know. Where others failed he succeeded and not only taught her to make good bread but took advantage of those lessons and turned them into courtship periods, finally winning his "pupil" for a bride. They waited until her year at Fort Yukon was up and then there was a simple July wedding in the little log church where the wild arctic flowers provided the floral arch and where her "bridesmaids," as she humorously expresses it, were two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

For more than twenty years Willoughby Mason had been prospecting and hunting and now he took his wife with him on a six hundred mile journey through the "highways," or rivers, of the North. First they went up the Porcupine and then on up the Bell until Masonland was reached. It took three weeks to make the trip in a leisurely fashion, going in a launch that had an engine of twelve horsepower. During the day's run it was nothing to glance shoreward and see a bear, moose or caribou looking with astonishment at the intruders in the land they thought exclusively theirs.

When Mrs. Mason set forth from Fort Yukon she resolved to prove by example that no matter how far one traveled from civilization one could bring the beautiful into one's daily life. That has been the keynote to the happy life led at Masonland.

When the framework of their house was up, hers was the task to smooth the logs on the inside, to make a dressing table from packing cases and shelves from boards for their books. Every luxury they wished must be made from what was at hand, except the stove and the bedsprings they brought with them. She remarked that it was extraordinary how much they packed in that thirty-foot launch and the smaller boat attached, for they transported not only the human beings but seven dogs, toboggans, bedding, clothing, tools and a year's supply of food and other essentials such as gasoline. But the five gallon tin cans of gasoline, when empty, became wash-boilers and water buckets, while the smaller tins served as work baskets and flower boxes.

Her woman's touch was needed to make the rooms attractive with curtains, draperies and pillows. The rudely constructed furniture was painted in cheerful, blending tones. True to her idea to draw the beautiful to their home, each year when she returns from Fort Yukon she brings something to embellish the interior, if it is only fresh paint and new muslin for curtains.

Only the very necessary foodstuffs were brought, such as bacon, potatoes, onions, butter, lard, canned milk and so on. At first she found it difficult to shop for a year's supply instead of for a week. For these groceries that must last until the next visit to Fort Yukon, there is a cache not far from the house—her "post exchange." Besides her cache, Mrs. Mason has a storehouse under her kitchen, a most convenient and natural refrigerator, for, go anywhere in this region and dig down four or five feet and there will be ice.

Unlike New England housewives, Mrs. Mason does not need to bake weekly. While at it she bakes plenty of cookies, cakes, pies and bread and as fast as she takes them from the oven she puts them outdoors to freeze and when frozen stores them away for future use. Then when she wants a pie, she lets it thaw out the night before, heats it and it is like a freshly baked pie. It is the same with other foods.

BEATRICE MASON

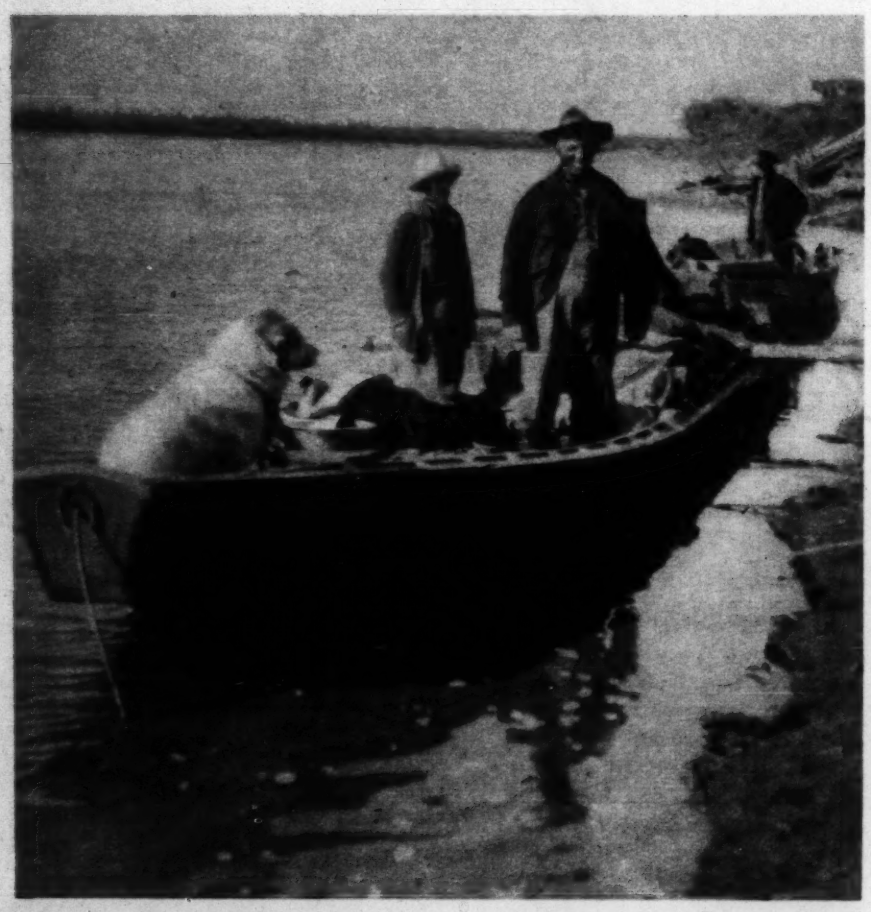
Although she is indeed a pioneer woman of the North who must do the washing, cooking, housework and mending, she sets aside an hour or two each day for recreation. In the winter she can go snowshoeing or mush along with her dogs, while indoors she reads and writes and listens to the radio. Day by day they have The Christian Science Monitor to read, for a subscriber in Fort Yukon saves them in dated order for the Masons. But when other people are reading the current number for any given day, the Masons will be reading the corresponding issue of a year earlier. Even a year-old number has great news value, so Willoughby Mason declares.

At first the Masons were completely isolated, without neighbors or radio. Now they have some Indian neighbors twelve miles away and a radio, which however gives out at most inopportune moments. When they hear the beginning of some momentous news, they may have to wait to know the ending until they reach Fort Yukon the next June.

Their neighbors in this northern land are Indians. There is an Indian camp two hundred miles away, with individual families nearer. The members of the Nukon family specially have become great friends of the Masons. One winter when the father and mother were both obliged to be away, Mr. Nukon asked Willoughby Mason if he might pitch his tepee near the Mason house for the 15-year-old Sarah and the four other children, for he did not wish to leave them alone in the camp.

Thus pass the days happily for Beatrice Mason at Masonland. It is the first winter that stands out most in retrospect, when they saw no one but themselves for ten months, when they trimmed the Christmas tree with strips of tin curled off from keys used in the opening of cans of food and when, as she writes:

"We were here alone, isolated as if on the moon, without visitors, mail, radio or communication of any kind with the world beyond. There has never been a winter to equal or surpass it. It was ideal to me and the choicest experience of my life."



Courtesy of Eleanor Hartwell

IT'S A LONG WAY HOME

The Masons Are Shown Above Headed North Up the Porcupine River to Their Cabin, Seen Below Under Its Light Mantle of Snow in Early Winter.

"There Doesn't Have to Be a 'Next War'!"

A Vigorous Protest Is Entered Against the Drift of World Thought Toward Conflict, Because War Has Been Proved Futile, Bringing Lasting Gain to None and Misery to All

By Stokes Anthony Bennett

NO PART FOR YOU

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

A MOST DISTRESSING WORD in any language is that which signifies war. Dark and forboding, it grips the minds of men, filling them with fear, dismay, and defeat. Cold, cruel, terrifying, it suggests only that which is depressing, grievous, heart-rending, thereby pointing the way to disaster and destruction.

As a synonym for internecine strife, war is a term which should have been outlawed and forgotten centuries ago. In fact, it would have been better, infinitely better, had it never originated, never formed a part of any racial consciousness or tongue. Had that really been the case, unspeakable sorrow and woe would have been averted and undeniable good have occupied their places.

Among civilized peoples there should be no reason whatsoever for war. Why? Because civilization, according to an eminent authority, stands for "the humanization of man in society, the satisfaction for him, in society, of the true law of human nature."

"The humanization of man"! "The satisfaction for him . . . of the true law of human nature"! And that there may be no misapprehension of the word "law," let emphasis be laid upon the adjective "true"—"the true law of human nature."

What is the true law of human nature? Is it one of savagery and barbarism, embracing suspicion, duplicity, conflict, and struggle? Is it one demanding an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; a hand for a hand, and a life for a life?

No. The true law of human nature has behind it something vastly better and nobler than that. It is built upon something much more sound and secure than the unbridled passions and practices of mortals. If this were not so, civilization would be only a pretense, a mockery, no civilization at all. People would be governed not by true law, but rather by false law or lawlessness, in other words, by a kind of bestial ferocity and brute force, with little or no indication of right thinking, right doing and right accomplishment.

True law is, of course, based upon truth; and truth, in its primal or deepest sense, recognizes as fundamentals only such qualities as unselfishness, generosity, fraternalism, brotherly kindness, forbearance, compassion, love and spirituality. These constitute the operating basis for "the humanization of man in society"; that is, for making man more capable of humane action, more susceptible of refined, cultured feelings.

No person really likes to place war and its accompaniments in the above category, in the realm and under the jurisdiction of true law. No one likes to regard war as a natural, normal function in the underlying scheme of activity, in the great and perfect plan as laid down by the Creator for His harmonious control of the universe and all that it contains.

Then, why do it? Why put war where it does not and cannot properly belong? Why give it a place or a part? Why believe it to be necessary, either today or tomorrow? Why prepare for it? Why break the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill"? In brief, why even think or talk war?

The requirements which rest upon civilization relative to the abolition of war and the establishment of permanent peace are heavy, but they can and must be met. This can only be done through an honest, practical application of what men and women conscientiously know to be right and fair, merciful and just. Civilization, it should not be forgotten, is much more than a name; it is a supreme activity, evidencing itself in demonstrable knowledge and the fruits thereof. It is, to repeat, "the humanization of man in society"; and war cannot by any twist of reason or of logic be classed as a successful upbuilding force in the humanizing of men, in their transformation and regeneration, either now or in the future. Those who have had to do with the actual operations of war will affirm with their whole being that it is anything but human or humane; rather that it is the exact opposite, an occurrence awful to contemplate.

There doesn't have to be a "next war," said Jane Addams in a public address a short time ago. She went on to declare that "many people remember the lessons of the last conflict too vividly to be willing to allow another."

Since these lessons are of the distressingly objectionable type, then surely there is no legitimate reason for a "next war"; there is, instead, a powerful, conclusive argument against it. The World War painfully illustrated this fact.

Obviously, the lessons taught by that conflict show that nothing genuinely worthy or beneficial is gained by war and its consequences, but that, on the contrary, much is needlessly lost and wiped out. A shift of national responsibility, an award of indemnities, the readjustment of a boundary line, or the transfer of a province, does not by any means constitute a winning or a victory in the vital meaning of those terms; neither does it begin to compensate for the disaster and suffering involved.

On the other hand, the loss of good will, of friendship, of mutual respect, consideration, and helpfulness, which is always the immediate result of any conflict between nations, more than offsets any alleged gain in the form of coveted honor or prestige, of money or material possessions. In this connection, loss becomes well-nigh irreparable, and material gain a taunting, comfortless acquisition.

The futility of war is quickly and clearly disclosed to him who starts his thought processes working in the right direction. Such a one advances, through reason and revelation, to the plane whereon he sees that contention and strife not only fail absolutely to settle disputes and difficulties, but that they are primarily misleading and altogether erroneous. War, then, in any guise, is an uncalled-for thing, and has no excuse for being.

Three or four illustrations will emphasize the point before us.

If two children in a family should become antagonized with each other, would the father and the mother stand heroically by and urge an altercation, at the same time promising a reward to the winner? Too ridiculous and revolting, you say, to require even the semblance of an answer.

If two citizens in a community should propose to engage in a physical encounter to settle a disagreement, would the local authorities approve and lend encouragement to the plan? Not for one moment.

If two cities should become embittered and should prepare for a warlike conflict, what would happen? Would the State Government acquiesce and permit the use of force? No. If two states of the American Union should go forth to battle against each other, would the Federal Government remain silent and let the matter take its harmful course? Not at all.

Under no conditions would a conflict in any of these instances be countenanced or allowed; and why? Simply because it would be irregular and wrong from every angle, distinctly opposed to established law and order. It would, indeed, be an exhibition of sheer lawlessness, an uncivilized gesture, and could, therefore, be productive of no possible good.

But (and here is the inconsistency of it!) if our Federal Government should pointedly disagree with the policies of another nation, and if the disagreement should become so accentuated and threatening as to invite an armed conflict, what then? Why, such a prospect would, in all likelihood, be at once proclaimed by many as honorable and upright, and a loud cry would go up for war! To put it differently, the very thing which would be denounced as uncivilized and wrong in the case of private individuals, or of cities and other constituent parts of nations, would be regarded by some of the same persons as right and proper—even necessary—when it involved the nation or the nation's power and prestige.

In such a contingency, would it be the least strange for real thinkers to come forth and doubt the consistency and propriety of that kind of action? Would it be strange for them sincerely to request an exact definition of common principle and of a reliable rule for its demonstration?

If law and order can be successfully appealed to and applied in certain instances, why not in others of a similar nature, even though the issues involved be denominated more important ones? The very fact that they might be greater issues affords all the more reason for a consistent, correct disposition of them. A law or a regulation which pertains to the behavior of individuals ought most certainly to pertain to the deportment of nations and should control both alike, under the same conditions. Law, real law, is based on unchanging Principle, and this law is, therefore, no respecter either of persons or of nations. It demands full, uncompromising obedience from each and all.

Today, as 2000 years ago, men and nations attempt to compose their differences and to prevent wars by employing those means and methods which embrace too little of the law of love. They would strive, as it were, to bring about that which, they affirm, is designed to

(Continued on Page 14)

Dots, Dashes 'Round the World

Hermes of the Ether Has Run on Swift Radio Beams to Accomplish Wonders for Communication in a Few Decades

By Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith

IT IS ONLY A CENTURY—a mere instant in the history of this globe—since truly rapid communication became available. Until that time, the panting runner, the galloping horse, the signal fire blazing on the hilltop or the beat of savage drums marked the sharp limits of human means of speedy communication.

When Morse's prophetic words: "What hath God wrought!" flashed over the wire at the incredible speed of electricity, a new era was born. Bell learned to carry the spoken word from man to his fellows. But it remained for that glorious trio, Hertz, Clerk Maxwell and Marconi, to lay the foundations of the amazing new art, radio, through which empty space becomes the servant of man, and the weary leagues are bridged with lightning speed.

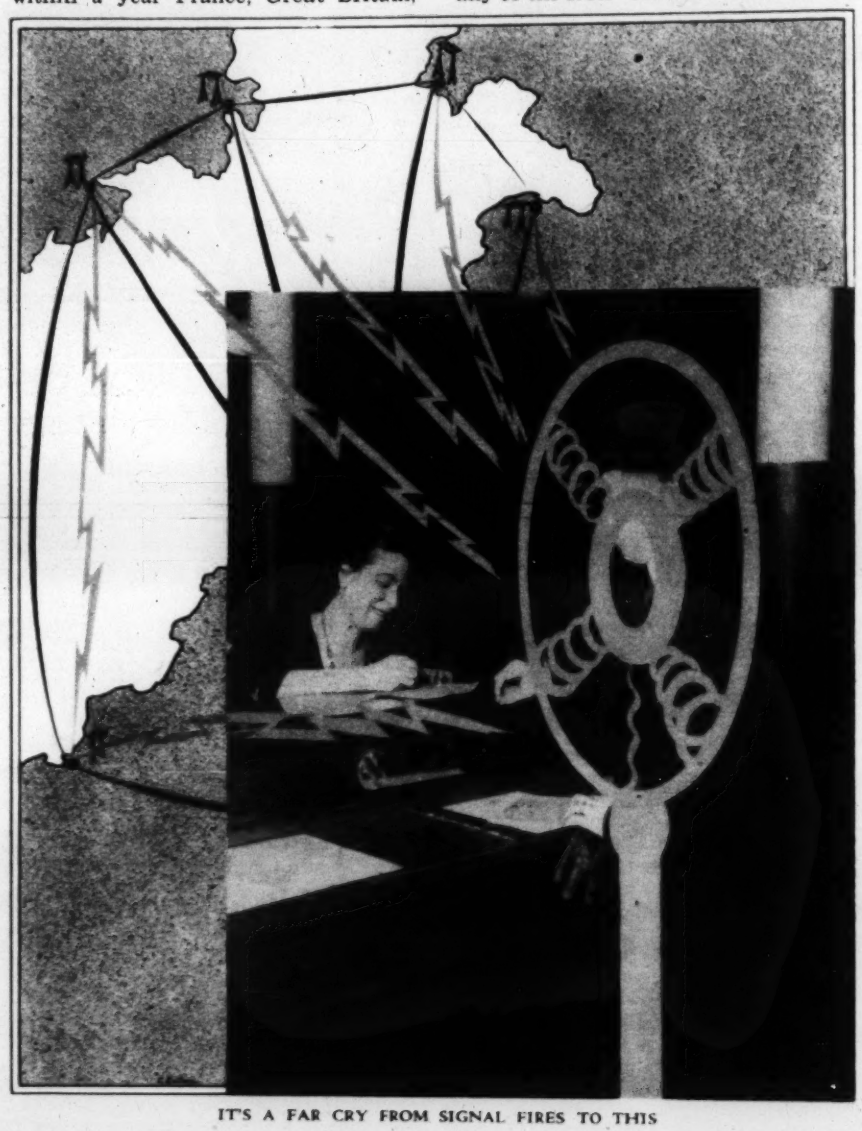
Communication is one of the essentials of life and progress. Thought which is not communicated is but too likely to become sterile. Men who have not convenient ways of becoming well known to their fellows are lonely, and between such men misunderstanding may well arise. The isolation of persons and the gloom of ignorance can best be attacked by communications of appropriate sort. It is accordingly only natural that radio communication, as the latest and perhaps most direct system of individual and mass communication, should have a profound significance for mankind and should already have achieved both high repute and an astonishing degree of usefulness.

In contradistinction to that other practical method of communication, the wire or cable, radio has some peculiar characteristics and certain advantages. No material path of copper need be stretched or laid between the terminal points. Communication to moving bodies, such as ships and airplanes, becomes feasible. Mountain ranges, oceans, international borders and other obstacles to the material line of communication do not exist for the imponderable radio wave. Cities in countries which are separated by other countries of doubtful friendliness can yet be directly linked through the air, and the absence of relaying points where messages must be transferred from one circuit to another tends to speed up traffic. Wind and sleet are less enemies of radio than of poles and wires, and submarine earthquakes which may snap a cable, or the aurora which may electrically deaden wire lines, are without effect on most radio communications.

Radio has its own special problems of different sorts, such as the atmospheric disturbances of natural origin which, particularly during the summer months, may place some strain on the message-carrying capabilities of all but well-engineered and adequately powered radio circuits. The short radio waves in their overhead paths from transmitter to receiver encounter varying electrical strata of the atmosphere which lead to a fading of the received signals which, in turn, requires the use of special compensating and averaging means if satisfactory communication is to be maintained. As a general rule, it can be fairly stated that radio and cable or wire each has its own special advantages; that each has its particular limitations; that each is a thoroughly practical and valuable system of communication, and that, fortunately enough, each tends to supplement and assist the other.

The growth of radiotelegraph communication in America has been both rapid and of inherently fine quality. It was early recognized by American statesmen and leading industrialists that the United States was so situated geographically and commercially that there was an urgent national necessity for an American-owned and controlled long-distance radio system.

In 1920, when the leading group in the radio communication field was formed (the Radio Corporation of America), only Great Britain and France, among European nations, were directly connected by cable with the United States, and there were relatively few direct cable connections to other nations. Great Britain, on the other hand, had, with great foresight and wise planning, established an excellent and complete cable system linking it to the rest of the world. In an attempt somewhat to equalize the communication balance, new American radio circuits were systematically established, and within a year France, Great Britain,



IT'S A FAR CRY FROM SIGNAL FIRES TO THIS

Norway, Germany, Japan, and Hawaii were connected to the United States by direct radiotelegraph circuits.

Since that time the growth of international radiotelegraph circuits with one terminal on American soil has been phenomenally rapid and encouraging. Including its island territories, the United States is connected by means of 56 such circuits with no less than 45 countries through the RCA Communications network. Further connection to 17 countries over 12 circuits is provided by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. RCA Communications radio circuits are connected to every part of the country through the wire telegraph system of the Western Union Telegraph Company; while the Mackay circuits similarly connect to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

With this remarkable development of radiotelegraph circuits and their interconnection with the wire system of the United States, this country has assumed a leading position in international communications. The recent rapid growth of the international radiotelephone circuits has added strength to American communications. As a result, New York has become a communication center of the first rank, and is believed to be the present world center for radiotelegraph communications.

The terminals abroad of some of the RCA circuits have that exotic flavor which must thrill the student of American communications. Such names of terminals as Liberia, the Fiji Islands, Amoy, Formosa, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Cebu, Macao, Saigon, and Siam strikingly demonstrate the extent to which this planet of ours is drawn together and integrated by the invisible cords of radio communication.

It is interesting to follow the course of a radiotelegram from the sender to the recipient. In the operating room of any of the RCA "centrals" in New York, San Francisco, San Juan, Manila, or Honolulu, the telegrams are converted into punched tape which carries the dots and dashes of the message. Automatic transmitters are controlled by this tape, and the dots and dashes are carried to the high-power transmitting stations, which are generally situated at some considerable distance, where the elaborate aerial wire or antenna systems necessary to fling the messages out into space can conveniently be erected. Thus the message may be punched into tape in New York but sent to Europe, for example, from the great transmitting station at Rocky Point, Long Island.

Similar centralized operation is used by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Its transmitting central at Sayville, L. I., and the receiving central at Southampton, L. I., are both directly associated with the headquarters in New York City. This centralized system of operation is an American contribution to the art. The system has been accepted in generally similar form in London, Paris, Warsaw, Rio de Janeiro, Berlin, Hamburg, Oslo, and Buenos Aires. It has the obvious advantages of concentrating the dispatching of messages at a convenient point in a large city and of centering the actual radio transmission outside.

These high-power transmitter groups are of most impressive dimensions and appearance. The average sender of a radio message has but little idea of the extensive physical facilities which are used to send his message to distant points. For example, the Riverhead transmitting center covers nine square miles! Its buildings look more like great power plants than what is generally imagined to be a radio station; and the resemblance is heightened by a forest of lofty steel masts and wooden poles.

The operation of the transmitters is automatic; for, as stated, they are entirely controlled from the remote city operating center. Thus the signals pass through this array of transmitters and antennas with only that minimum of human attendance which is required to insure a smooth flow through the transmitting center.

When reception is considered, just as elaborate a group of installations is required. Out on the sandy stretches near Riverhead, L. I., there is another maze of poles supporting the multitudes of receiving antennas—electrical ears directionally sensitive to messages from the corners of the earth. For these high-grade circuits, one antenna is not sufficient on the shorter waves—no less than three such antennas are required, well separated.

The reason for this extensive arrangement is the "fading" problem. It has been found by the technicians who investigated this problem that short-wave signals may fade badly on a given antenna. However, when the signals have become quite weak and perhaps unreadable on this antenna, they may be strong and legible on a near-by one to either side of it. So three antennas are provided, and only the strong signals from any one of them are automatically selected and used for the handling of traffic. Weak signals on any antenna go into the automatic discard.

All of the receiving signals at Riverhead, from many foreign countries, pass through elaborate switchboards (which look something like telephone boards, but are operated by rather stern-looking engineers in place of telephone girls). Through the festoons of wires which drape the fronts of these switchboards, the messages pass into wire lines and underground cables to the central office in New York (in the particular case of the Riverhead installation). Here the radio circuits terminate in long rows of automatic ink recorders which translate the messages into wavy lines on tape, which are read with all the facility of print by the skilled transcribing operators who typewrite the received messages on appropriate telegraph blanks. They are then either delivered in this form, or transferred to the wire lines of the United States whence they reach their individual destinations.

Such a central receiving room will make even the most casual visitor pause and reflect on the truth of Morse's statement of long ago. Here the world is crowded into the compass of man's grasp. Syria rubs shoulders with Holland, and Venezuela is the neighbor of Norway! Quietly and unobtrusively the workers gather the winged words from far and near.

One may briefly comment on a few matters of special interest in connection with the growth of these great American radio communication systems. Originally the electromagnetic waves which were used were many miles long. Their reception was generally steady enough, but very high transmitting power was necessary; the transmitting and receiving antennas were huge and not particularly directional, and the circuits were rather susceptible to summertime atmospheric disturbances.

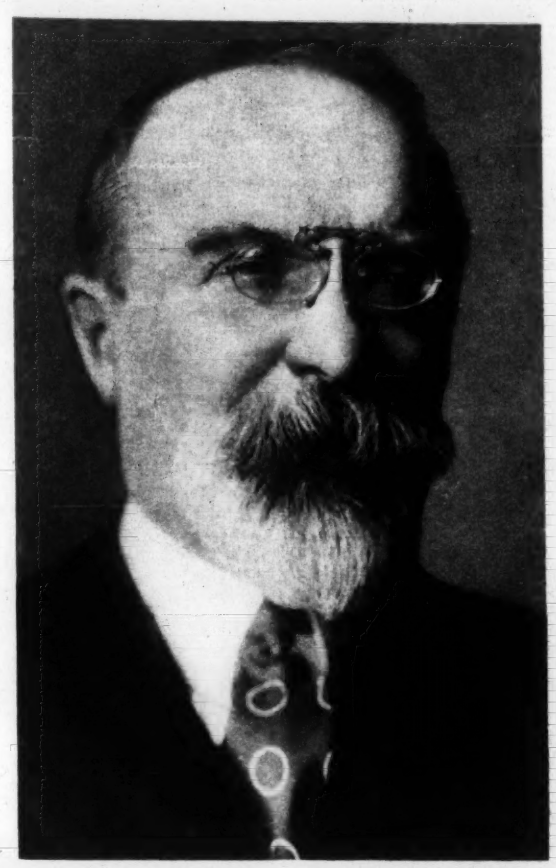
Today a major portion of the traffic is carried on the short waves of lengths from about 50 to 200 feet (and even shorter waves are coming to have practical possibilities for overland communication). On these short waves, the necessary power is less; the antennas are extremely directional and yet fairly compact, and static disturbances are not so serious. American engineers have contributed substantially to this short-wave development.

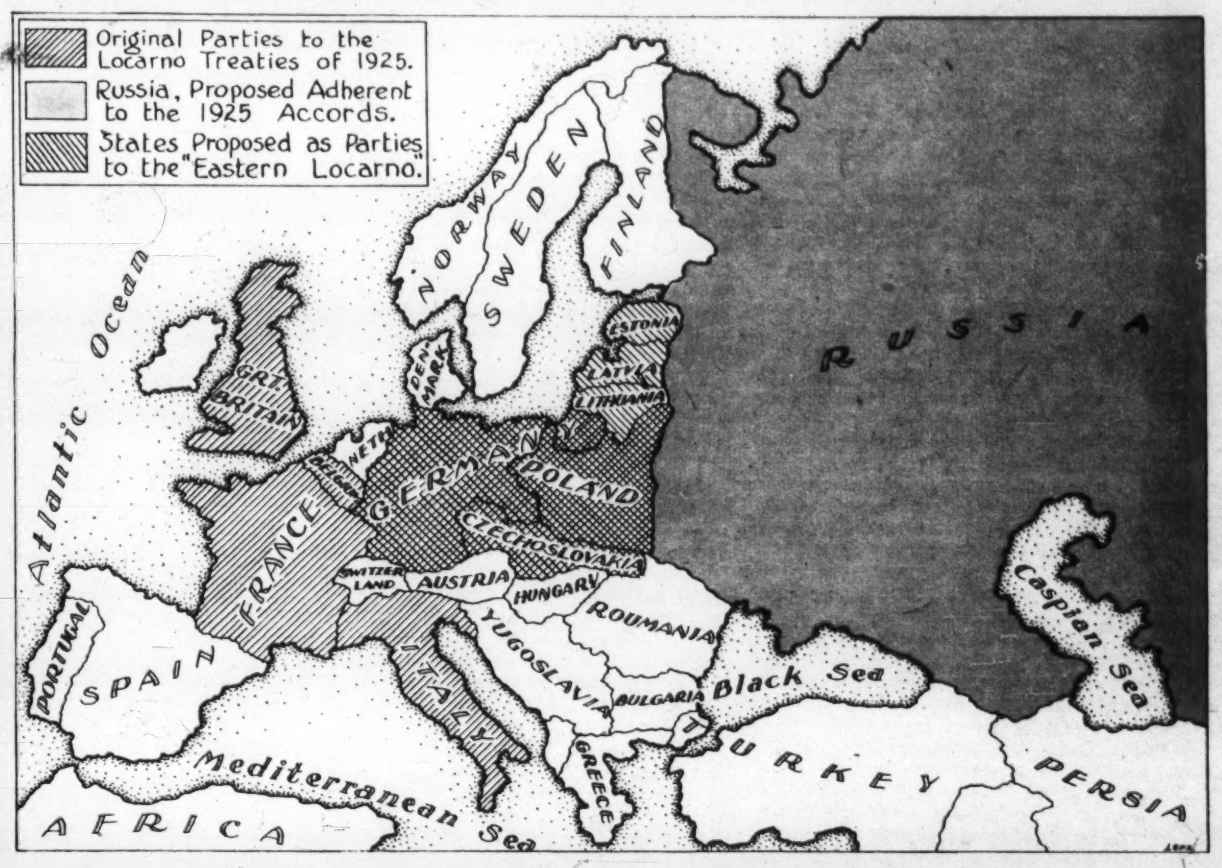
Facsimile transmission over these telegraph circuits has been found possible. Good copies of typewritten text, signatures, line drawings and photographs are now being exchanged by radio between New York, London, San Francisco, Buenos Aires and Berlin

(Continued on Page 14)

Locarno of the East—Eagle or Dove?

France, Intent on Security, Proposes Another Locarno in a Form That Surrounds, While Including, Germany, Thereby Raising the Specter of Interlacing Alliances





M. LOUIS BARTHOU, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, SYMBOLIZES IN HIS TRAVELS TO EUROPEAN CAPITALS THE NEW MOVES FOR SECURITY

Left, M. Barthou (Henri Manuel). Right, A Graphic Representation of European States Bound by the Locarno Treaties of 1925, and of the States That Would Be Parties to the Proposed Eastern Locarno.

By R. A. Scott-James

FOR A MOMENT—perhaps for more than a moment—the Disarmament Conference has shrunk into something of secondary importance in the eyes of European diplomatists. The pursuit of peace along that road, while other roads lay unexplored, seemed to be leading into a blind alley; and the noise of the next war, for those who listen in to the future, seemed to be growing louder and more terrifying. The Disarmament Conference was breaking itself upon the demands of Germany for rearmament and France for security—or, broadly speaking, on the recurrent, incompatible claims of those who lost something by the peace treaties of 1919, and hope to regain it, and those who gained something by the same treaties, and are intent on holding it.

For 15 years those incompatibilities have governed the history of Europe, determining its negotiations, its conferences, its armaments and even its economics. Redress, security—security, redress; such has been the dingdong behind the European controversy since the war. Disarmament after long delays had dawned upon the scene as a means of diminishing if not preventing the force of the clash. It now gives place again to security, and to a new scheme devised by France to promote it: Make war too dangerous to be tried—then perhaps we shall be secure, and disarmament may follow. That is the implication of the French proposals for an "Eastern Locarno."

* * *

Nine years have passed since three peace-loving statesmen — Stresemann, Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain—devised the Treaty of Locarno. It appeared to provide a solution of France's repeated demand for security. Again and again she had asked that Britain should give her a guarantee of assistance against Germany. It was a commitment which Britain was unwilling to undertake. But substitute for this one-sided alignment of defenses a triangular balance of forces—Britain guaranteeing France against aggression from Germany, and Germany against aggression from France, and so on, each guarantor acting through the League and in accordance with the decision of the League—that avoided all the danger of an alliance, and constituted a limited regional commitment to put force at the disposal of the League of Nations if peace were violated. That pact was made, and stands. It was a regional contribution toward the idea of the collective guarantee of peace.

But that is not enough for France. France today is more afraid of National Socialist Germany than she was nine years ago of a Germany for which Herr Stresemann was the spokesman. She has been looking once again to old allies in central Europe, to Poland and the Little Entente powers, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, all of which hold their present status by virtue of the peace treaties. France has turned also to a still more powerful state which has been brought nearer to her by reason of new fears, namely, Russia, the Russia which dreads Japan and desires security in Europe in case she should become involved in the Far East.

It may or may not have been the case that M. Louis Barthou's dramatic visits to central and eastern European capitals originally had for their aim the strengthening of old alliances and the introduction of Russia as a new force on the side of France. But whatever his original intention may have been, the French Foreign Minister has devised a far happier plan for guaranteeing peace in central Europe, a plan which claims to be based on the reciprocal method of Locarno.

Germany naturally viewed with alarm the first flamboyant speeches made by M. Barthou. She saw herself centrally situated in Europe with France and Belgium on one side, potentially hostile; Czechoslovakia on the south, Poland and the Baltic States on the the east, and behind them all Russia; a ring of force encircling her on all sides. And her fears were shared by Hungary, whose ministers saw the threatening vision of the three powers of the Little Entente, allies of France, drawing their circle around her.

Germany isolated—Hungary isolated—that was the cry that went up in Berlin. And Britain, profoundly distrustful as she is of the Hitler methods of government, saw the danger: "We cannot consent to give any continuance to a policy for isolating and encircling Germany."

M. Barthou thereupon hurried from Paris to London. That, he explained, was not his intention. His policy, on the contrary, was one for the mutual provision of guarantees against war, and it was of the essence of the scheme that Germany herself was to be a partner in it. He had in mind an "Eastern Locarno" for Germany, the Baltic States, Poland and Czechoslovakia, consisting of all-round mutual guarantees to give assistance against an aggressor. To this was added a further proposal that Russia should guarantee Germany against aggression from France, and France against aggression from Germany, while France should offer the same guarantees to Germany and Russia. Russia, and no doubt also Germany, would in this case be expected to join the League of Nations, and that institution would provide the machinery by which the whole balance of guarantees would operate.

* * *

So apparently fair, so all-round, so promising a scheme for regional agreements to secure peace was one which Britain could not but encourage. Sir John Simon welcomed the scheme at once. It was welcomed by all parties in the House of Commons. And with a united Parliament and apparently a united country behind him the British Foreign Minister had no hesitation in offering to use his good offices to persuade Germany to look favorably on the plan.

Supposing all these countries should approve, supposing all should sign the pact, would it not provide in the East and in the West of Europe something approaching that ideal of the collective guarantee of peace which has been so long desired? No doubt, this means guarantees of force. But how else could peace be insured? Would it not make possible a new beginning for the pursuit of disarmament, resting upon the equality of Germany and the removal of France's fears?

Great Britain was surely right in favoring M. Barthou's proposals. She accepted no new commitments herself, and her approval was dependent on the condition that Germany should be willing to come into the scheme. Moreover, this benevolent attitude is also Italy's. If Germany does indeed agree there is no other country which can reasonably object.

But it must not for a moment be supposed that the matter is settled. Moreover, it must frankly be admitted that Germany has some reason for looking askance at the proposal. When we examine the nature of the guarantees, we are compelled to recognize that they are not quite so favorable to Germany as they appear to be. Can she, in fact, imagine a case in which France would be called upon to help her against Russia, or Russia to help her against France? May she not be inclined to regard the "Eastern Locarno" as a camouflage behind which France enjoys the advantages without the odium of a network of alliances? Remembering her relations with her western neighbor during the last 15 years, Germany fears that her claims for revision of the peace treaties will never be satisfied unless behind the claims lies the argument of her own potential force, in spite of the fact that recent weeks have shown what unfavorable results spring from a show of force. Will not the pact perpetuate the status quo fixed by the treaties? Does it not mean, perhaps, the victory of security, and the defeat of revision?

These considerations will make Germany by no means anxious to accept the offer which M. Barthou is prepared to make to her. And yet it is most important that she should, for if she does not, France will seek security in alliances. Britain, therefore, is called upon to throw the whole of her weight into the scale in winning Germany over. Success depends on the degree in which she can persuade Europe to grant "equality" to Germany, and win an undertaking from the heavily armed powers to approach disarmament on the basis of security achieved.

It seems that the "Eastern Locarno" or some other instrument of security must be arranged before the Disarmament Conference can make any progress, but that the "Eastern Locarno" itself cannot be realized without some promise of disarmament. France aims first at security. Her plan depends on good will. That good will can only be assured if France herself is prepared to make concessions.

New Worlds to

Accurate Maps Have Been Made of Almost Every A in Teaching Peoples of the Earth Ab

By Capt. Owen Twe

Traveler and Author of "By Way of the Sahara," "Russia at

TIME WAS WHEN THE WORLD was a strange and exciting place, when some map-makers thought that the Nile flowed in a huge bend eastward out of Morocco, and others thought it had its source in an unknown southern lake of huge dimensions whose further shores were the boundary of Atlantis—"the great unknown continent."

Then, a few centuries later, a much more enlightened cartographer of the days when the world was still flat, made Jerusalem the hub of his universe which comprised a fairly accurate Europe, a shadowy Africa and a quite nebulous Asia. And even when Columbus sailed into the west to find India, many who bade him farewell at Cadiz were confident that in a week or so he would sail to the rim of the plate which was the world and slide over the edge into space.

To us today such a recital is almost ludicrous; but we must curb our conceit. The Middle Ages, it is true, knew little about our world, but our grandparents—five centuries later—were still pretty deep in ignorance. As I write, I have at my elbow my greataunt's atlas. I wish I had lived in her generation. Then the center of Africa was a blank on the map, streaked occasionally with dotted lines indicating, incorrectly, the courses of the Nile and Niger and the Zambezi, and—far more entertaining—there were fascinating splashes of shaded unknown territory marked "Lions," "Elephants," "Fierce Tribes" and "Forests."

Those were the palmy days of the explorer. And at this juncture, I would postulate one theory which no one will counter. To explore unknown *territories* is infinitely more exciting than to explore uncharted *seas;* and Mungo Park on the Niger, Livingstone on the Zambezi, Speke on the Nile and Stanley on the Congo lived far fuller and far more intriguingly interesting lives than the great seafarers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—Vasco da Gama, Columbus, Cabot and Magellan.

Then I turn my atlas to Asia—more dotted rivers, more shaded mountains and forests, to which are added "Snowbound Regions"—and I am able with infinite care to sort out the trails—all marked—of Alexander's campaigns and Marco Polo's classic journeys.

In a word, even 70 years ago this hemisphere was still full of worlds to conquer of which sighing explorers took full and energetic note.

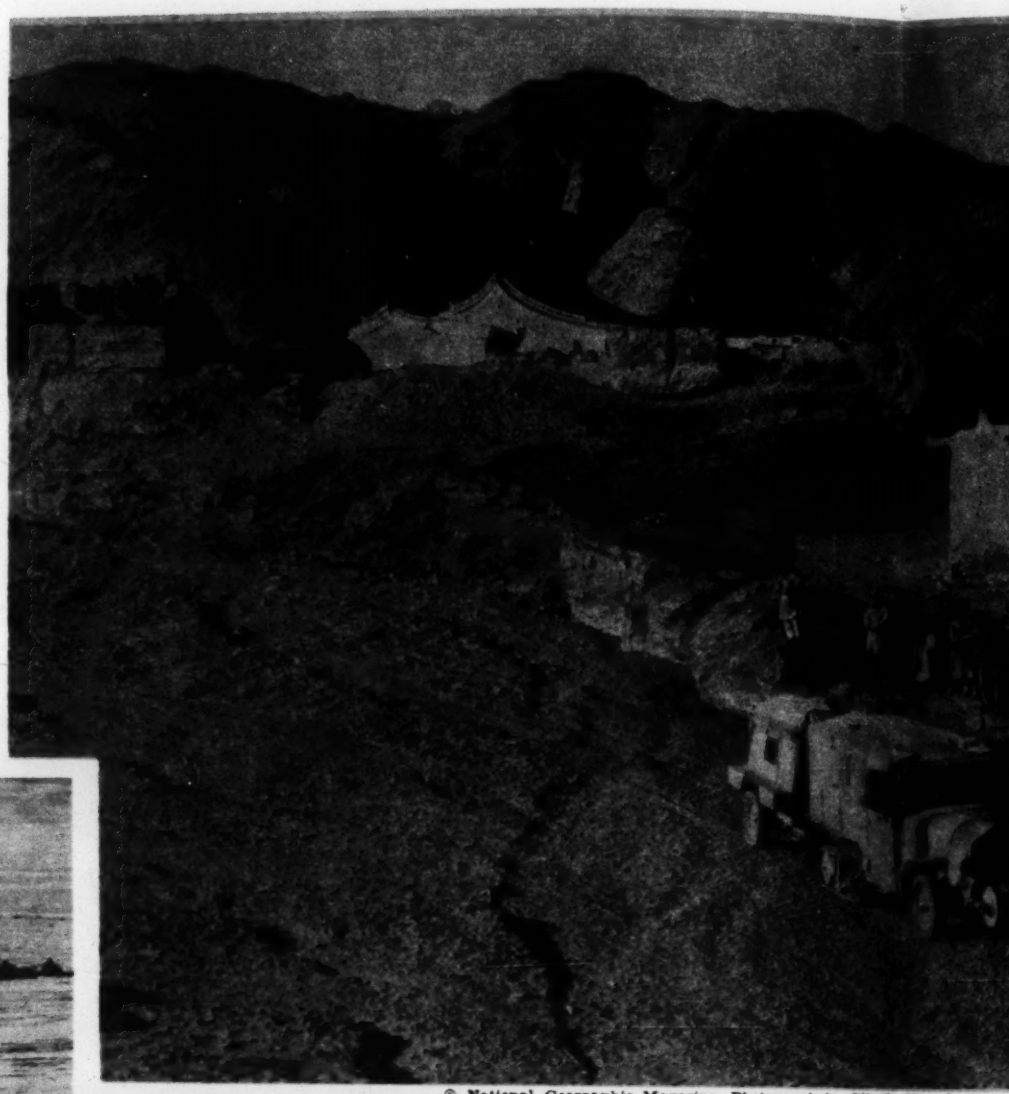
And so I pass to the time of my own childhood. Peary discovers the north pole and Amundsen the south pole. Then Garros flies over the Alps only to crash in the Valley of the Po. And 10 years later Sven Hedin and Sir Aurel Stein open Tibet and the terrific highlands of the Pamir and the Gobi Desert; while a convoy of Citroën cars crosses the waterless Sahara and expedition after expedition eats steadily into the forest fastnesses of the sources of the Amazon. And then suddenly I myself become an interest with a journey in a tiny car which takes me from the Nile to the Niger and across the Sahara to the Mediterranean.

The world—the unexplored world—has indeed shrunk very rapidly. When, at last, the empty quarter—the Ruba el Khali—of southern Arabia is conquered by Bertram Thomas and again by St. John Philby, things have reached such a stage that explorers, sighing as ever for new worlds to conquer, are hard put to find where they can concentrate their energies.

What are the explorers to do today? Wanderlust is perhaps as strong in the hearts of us all as ever it was. So the answer remains: "There is any amount to be done if inquisitive people know what they want to do." And thus we pass to the contemplation of the object of exploration in its general sense.

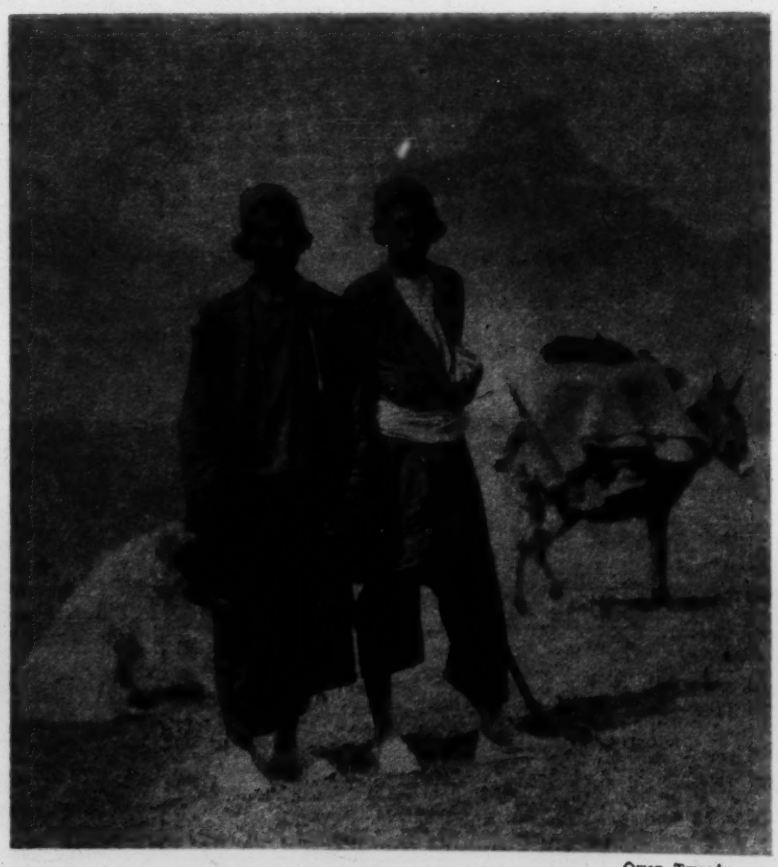
Broadly speaking, it is for the purpose of discovery. But today, from the physical standpoint, the world is well-nigh discovered. A last blank spot in the antarctic falls as Byrd sends in reports by radio; the upper Amazon is still a *terra incognita* and the wilds of Siberia and the heart of Australia and the deserts of northern Africa, Arabia

Paramount Pictures
WHERE THE "PEOPLE" ARE PENGUINS
Home of the First Byrd Expedition to the Region of the South Pole.



© National Geographic Magazine, Photograph by Citroën-Haardt Trans
READY TO PIERCE THE SECRETS OF CENTRAL ASIA
Great Trucks of the Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asiatic Expedition Lined Up Near the Great Wall

READY FOR THE PARTY
Nigerian Boys All Dressed Up for the Photographer.



Owen Tweedy
A PAIR OF KURDISH TRIBESMEN ON TREK
Representatives of a People Who Occupy Areas in Persia, Iraq and Anatolia, but Whose Country Has No Geographical Entity.

Ewing Galloway
A PRIEST OF TIBET
The Lamas Are Foes of Modern Civilization.

Ewing Gallo
OUT ON THE SIBERIAN PLAINS
A Mongol Descendant of the Peoples Led by th Great Genghis Khan.

ds to Conquer

ost Every Area, but Travelers Can Still Do Much e Earth About Their Fellow Man

pt. Owen Tweedy

e Sahara," "Russia at Random," "Cairo to Persia," etc.

and Mongolia have still to be properly mapped. And, of course, there will always be the stratosphere. But it is not a wild statement to say that no traveler of today is likely to lose his way in our twentieth century world, though he may still encounter danger in his struggle with the forces of nature on the more unfrequented tracts.

Thus I come to my conception of exploration today. No longer is it a process of mere discovery. For the world now knows how its rivers flow and where the mountains are placed. That sphere of exploration has shrunk to almost negligible limits, thanks to the airplane, the motorcar and wireless telegraphy. But the world still thirsts for knowledge and it is the task of youth today to satisfy that thirst. Their field for exploration is boundless; but today what remains to be done by them is to be accomplished by a process of observant investigation along the old exciting lines of discovery.

"But what is there to investigate?"

I answer in one word, "People"; and I would reinforce this with the emphatic comment that even in our more civilized west the average ignorance of the nations about each other is really alarming. Their knowledge of the peoples of Asia and Africa and Polynesia, or of other fairly remote areas—their lives and customs and languages and beliefs—is negligible.

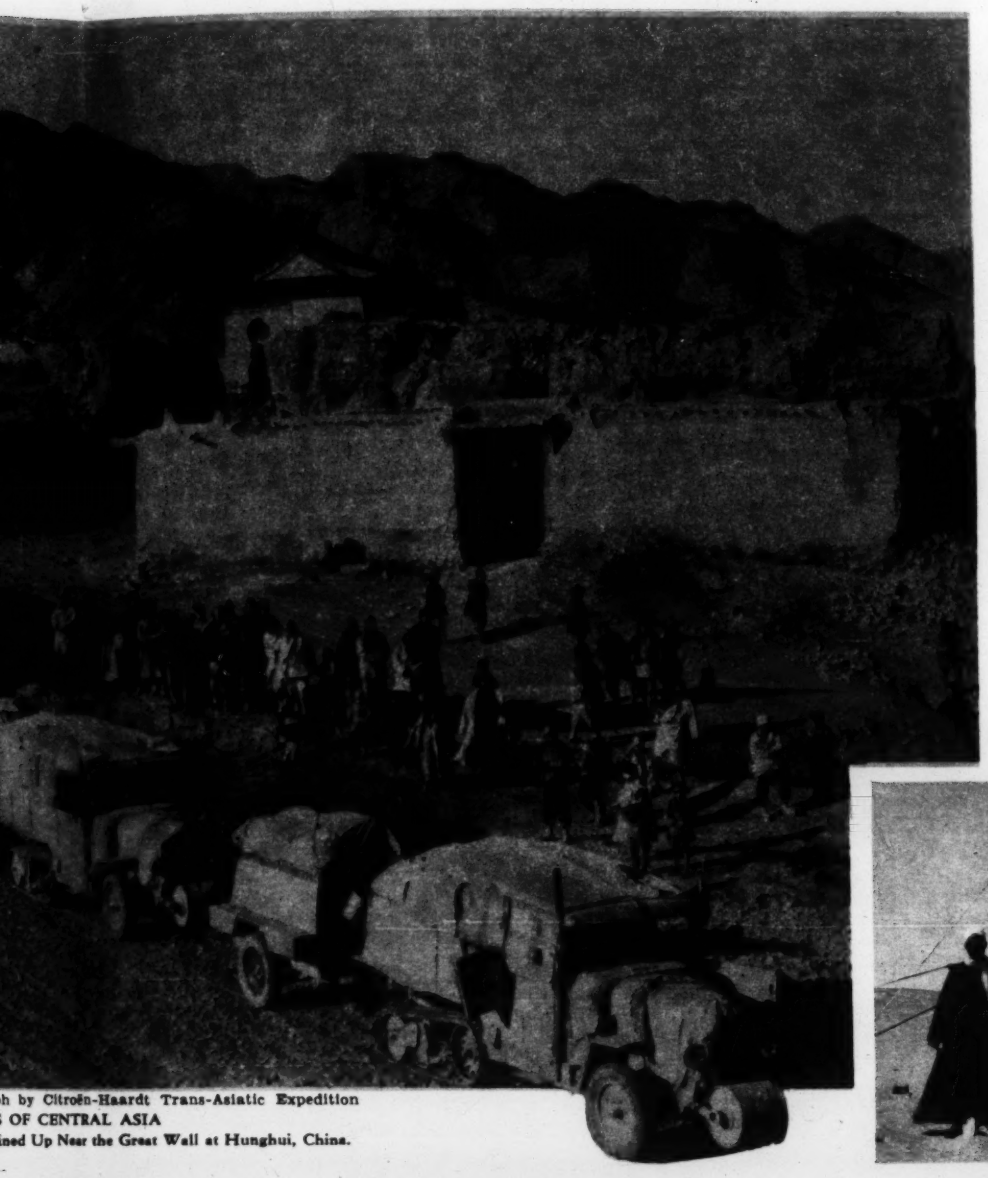
If I had a son who inherited my irritating longing to know what other people look like, what they do and what they feel, I would educate him very methodically. First, I would teach him to talk a language other than his own so as to give him an ear for foreign languages. Then I would try to interest him in history and maps and adventure. It is curious how adventurous geography and history can become if they are taught by a man who has traveled and seen.

Then I would set him to learning more languages and would send him abroad—not to France and Germany, but to Egypt and Persia and India—with instructions to talk to everyone everywhere and to talk in the vernacular. And when he was grown of an age, he should learn the elements of survey work and the complete understanding of the internal combustion engine and the art of photography, and then I would give him his head and enough money to keep that head above water and launch him into the world of strange peoples.

And what should I expect of him? I have seen the pygmies of the Congo, the strange pagans of Equatoria, the desert Arabs of the fringes of the Sahara and the wide plains of Syria and Arabia. I have lived with the Hadendoa—Kipling's Fuzzy Wuzzies of the Sudan—and the peasants of Turkey and Persia and Turkestan and Caspasia.

But there has always been a flaw in my utter enjoyment. I am a traveler and I love travel; but I was not educated for travel but for the civil service and when I cast the dust of office life behind me it was too late. And though I knew many, I could not learn more languages: for the time for a man to learn them is in his youth. So I could only know the surface. I could not probe below it and that is what I would expect this dream-son of mine to be able and competent and keen to do. He could choose his own route—China and Siberia or Central Africa or the Pacific islands or Brazil or Patagonia. Only I would warn him off the arctic and the antarctic and, of course, the stratosphere, for I would have him meet many rather than few people.

But, I am told, he would inevitably become a rolling stone. I would be prepared to take that risk. And I justify my temerity on what I think are solid grounds. Travel is not sheer amusement. It is hard work; it calls for application and concentration and courage and stamina; and, to my mind, it is every whit as much a profession and a science as are the commoner walks of life. The serious traveler has a duty toward the world to supply it with information which it needs about things and peoples about which it ought to know more and of which it knows little or nothing. And if my son could supply a demand, there would be reward for him from a not ungenerous world.



h by Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asiatic Expedition
OF CENTRAL ASIA
ined Up Near the Great Wall at Hunghui, China.

Wells from Ewing Galloway
COMFORTS OF THE EGYPTIAN DESERT
But All Explorers Don't Have Tourist Tents Like This.

Ewing Galloway
IE SIBERIAN PLAINS
nt of the Peoples Led by the Genghis Khan.

Ewing Galloway
A BELLE OF BHOTIA
This Tibetan Girl Doesn't Care Much for Jewelry.

Owen Tweedy
FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF THE DESERT
An Algerian Oasis Prompts a Bedouin to Pause for a Moment While His Camels Drink From the Desert Well.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway
ARGENTINA HAS ITS TYPES
These Gauchos Evidently Are Enjoying "an Afternoon Off."

Among the New Books

World Made Up of Societies

A Study of History, by Arnold J. Toynbee. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 3 vols. $17.50.

MR. TOYNBEE is a scholar of impeccable background and reputation—an established member of the guild of historians. He is no suspect philosopher and seer, like Spengler, no novelist-journalist like H. G. Wells. When, therefore, Mr. Toynbee turns to universal history, to a vast work of synthesis heavily tinctured with what used to be called the "philosophy of history," as well as with anthropology, pre-history, social psychology, sociology, economics, in short, all the train of the social sciences, there indeed you have a portent. The truth is that in the writing of history the pendulum is swinging back toward big works of generalization.

Probably at all times some men are born with a temperamental inclination toward analysis, others with a temperamental inclination toward synthesis. It is even likely that the supply of such temperaments is fairly constant, as with "classic" and "romantic," seen merely as temperaments. But in a given society and a given period, one temperament or another usually sets the fashion. Now certainly since Ranke, the analytical temperament has set the fashion among professional historians. Mr. Toynbee finds this preference for detailed fact-studies of circumscribed subjects very regrettable, bemoans the immersion in mere fact-finding of such great minds as Mommsen (after his youth) and Acton.

These three volumes are the first of 13 which will make the completed work. In them Mr. Toynbee establishes that the proper field of the historian (as opposed to the mere monographist) must be what he calls "societies." A true history of a "state," like Great Britain or France, is to him simply impossible; for all the political entities we call states in the modern world are members of greater wholes, and not to be understood apart from these wholes. With acknowledgments to Gobineau, Spengler, and other predecessors he finds 18 of these "societies," living and dead, which he lists as Egyptiac, Sumeric, Babylonic, Minoan, Hittite, Syriac, Iranic, Arabic, Hindu, Hellenic, Western (our own), Orthodox Christian, Sinic, Far Eastern, Andean, Mayan, Yucatec, and Mexic, with certain subdivisions which bring the total to 21.

Obviously critical judgment must wait upon the completion of this ambitious undertaking. It is clear from these first volumes, however, that the work is of major importance, both in itself and as a sign of the new orientation of historical studies. Mr. Toynbee possesses an astonishing erudition, linguistic and scientific. His command of Latin and Greek opens up to him indispensable sources, which Europeans in the great tradition, like Vico, Montesquieu, and Pareto possessed, but which Herbert Spencer notably lacked, and which our American educational system makes it extremely difficult for us to acquire. Even in such fields as Islamic civilization, he is not wholly at the mercy of secondhand material.

Mr. Toynbee has a persuasive, ready pen. His volumes, though filled with a mass of detail, make good reading.

Though final judgment is impossible, two interim remarks suggest themselves. First, it is clear already that Mr. Toynbee will not be spared the attacks of specialists. What he says about North America, to take an example, will certainly bring contemporary American historians down upon him.

Briefly, he maintains that the history of North America from 1492 to the present may be summed up as the conquest of a continent—by New England! Facing the "ordeal" of living and growing on this continent in the seventeenth century were Spaniards, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Englishmen in a south-temperate environment (Virginia) and Englishmen in a north-temperate environment (New England). In 1650 the odds were all against the New Englanders, shut out from access to the hinterland, established in a rough and barren land. Yet, steeled by their conquest of their first rough environment, the New Englanders had by 1865 won a continent.

Now this was once good doctrine with American historians, and it is certainly flattering to New Englanders. But it does seem oversimple, and it is certainly not now orthodox in prevailing schools of American historiography. Mr. Toynbee also discerns "optimum" geographical conditions on the Atlantic seaboard between the Mason and Dixon line and the northern boundary of Massachusetts, which made Boston a center of civilization and which condemned Maine and Virginia alike to backwardness. Vermont, we are told, is not really a New England state at all, because of its New York origins. (Ethan Allen would seem to have lived in vain.) Finally, Mr. Toynbee refers to the province of Quebec as "sub-arctic," which would suggest that he has never been in Montreal in July.

Second, Mr. Toynbee does not rid himself as completely as he claims of the "scientific" incubus he discerns in the work of such a predecessor as Buckle. He seems at times to descend to the trick of decking out nineteenth-century ideas in new words, and then regarding them as new ideas. In what we have outlined above, for instance, it is pretty plain that he uses "ordeal" where a nineteenth-century Darwinian would have used "struggle for life." His whole basic scheme of societies born, growing, and decaying in a specific environment is borrowed from modern biology, and is not markedly original. This is not a criticism that detracts from the value of his work. Perhaps in later volumes he will justify his claim that universal history can be interpreted independently; purely historically, so to speak, without leaning, as it has in the past, on theology, metaphysics, physics, biology, or economics. So far, at least, he has not done so. He has rather shown a very catholic willingness to employ *all* these aids at once.

CRANE BRINTON

ALEXANDER CRUDEN

The Eccentric Life of Alexander Cruden, by Edith Olivier. London: Faber & Faber. New York: Viking. Reviewed on the Editorial Page, Aug. 4.

Research

What About Alcohol? By Emil Bogen and Lehmann W. S. Hisey. Los Angeles: Angelus Press.

TO EVERYONE WISHING to learn about the effects of alcohol, socially, physiologically and financially, this book, in which Mr. Lehmann W. S. Hisey, international field secretary of the Scientific Education Association of California, collaborates with Dr. Emil Bogen, a medical physician, commends itself. The preface is written by Dr. Haven Emerson, who points out the value of the volume to young people, parents and teachers who want the simple truth.

After dispassionately and logically presenting 92 pages of information in easily understood language, the authors summarize their points. "Alcohol," they note, "is quickly absorbed but slowly burned up in the body. It cannot build or repair the tissues. It makes the drinker feel warm, but really lowers his temperature. It weakens muscular control and makes the drinker tire more quickly. It dulls the senses and depresses the mind, causing loss of self-control. It is not a good medicine for many sicknesses for which it has been used. It may, instead, cause many sicknesses and make other sicknesses worse. Large amounts of alcohol cause drunkenness, but even moderate drinking has its dangers. The use of alcohol causes much expense and loss to the entire community."

They explain, further, that these are not just guesses or opinions, but are the results of hundreds of careful studies.

There are many graphic sketches to illustrate the damage inevitably accompanying alcohol drinking; and finally, there are extensive references for further study that will help a reader reach his own conclusion.

P. S. D.

Herrick, the Fanciful

Youth Immortal, by Emily Easton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.

OPEN UP THE "HESPERIDES" or the "Noble Numbers" at random—

A little pipkin with a bit
Of mutton or of veal in it,
Set on my table, trouble free,
More than a feast contenteth me—

and almost inevitably one finds oneself smiling—and delighted.

Herrick's little lyric pipkins make a welcome change from weightier poetic fare. Perhaps one happens across the rarities of "Oberon's Feast," such titbits as:

the Red-capt worme, that's shut
Within the conclave of a Nut,
Brown as his Tooth. A little Moth
Late fatned in a piece of cloth—

or perhaps on the strawberry-and-cream delicacy of such verses as those "Upon a Virgin Kissing a Rose":

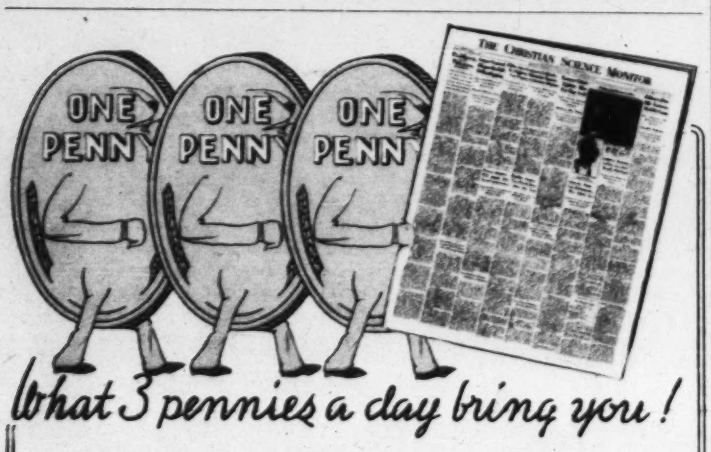
'Twas but a single Rose
Till you on it did breathe;
But since (methinks) it shows
Not so much Rose, as Wreathe.

It is not difficult, one must agree, to fall under the charm of the plump little parson who possessed so pure a lyric grace and so sprightly a wit.

Doubtless the very qualities of Herrick's poetry tend to make the ordinary biographical approach to him seem somewhat heavy-footed. Miss Easton has done a good piece of work, and yet one finishes her book with the feeling that much more can be learned about the poet from his poetry than from the detailed account of his life given here. One of the chief virtues of the book is its copious quotation from the poems, a feature which should turn readers back to these latter to poke around for themselves among the abundant delights scattered there. Herrick, essentially a popular poet, deserves to be even more widely read than he is by those who prefer flutelike song and a nimble fancy to the profounder imaginative harmonies of greater poets.

It is a pity that Miss Easton did not make up her mind as to what class of readers she was writing for. On the whole her approach is popular, as the catchpenny title suggests. She paints in the historical and social background with an eye to the colorful detail, but with little of particular significance of novelty for students of the literature or history of Stuart England. On the other hand, a great deal of time is spent on such questions as the identification of Julia, Anthea, Corinna, Perilla & Co. and on details of criticism which are of no interest whatever to the general reader. As a result the book falls between two stools, but it should at least serve the purpose of reminding people of one of the sweetest lyric voices of English poetry.

R. P.



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M-19

Unity in India Approached

Rise and Fulfillment of British Rule in India, by Edward Thompson and G. T. Garratt. London: Macmillan. 21s.

HARDLY A political problem of modern times is so beset with conflicting elements as the proposal to embark India on a voyage of partly responsible self-government. As the scheme assumes final shape the need becomes greater for picturing the project in a right perspective. To consider the Indian question in its parts and not as a whole opens the way to misunderstandings and apprehensions; the proposed scheme, with its lofty intention of bringing greater political emancipation to one-fifth of the human race, has to be considered on a scale that befits the magnitude of the idea.

That is why "Rise and Fulfillment of British Rule in India" is a valuable volume. It describes the remarkable, even romantic story of British rule in India over 300 years, evolving from an effort to expand British trade in Oriental bazaars to a proposal to establish new administrative institutions in a subcontinent containing more than 352,000,000 people.

* * *

Mr. Thompson has spent many years in India as an educator has written novels of Indian life, and has acquired some reputation as a publicist on Indian affairs. At present he is Leverhulme Research Fellow in Indian History, and his share in this book may be considered as the first result of his research commission.

Mr. Garratt was formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, and he brings to the book the accuracy and knowledge of one associated with the administrative machine. He also is a political publicist of the first rank, being one of the few writers on India who sees the Indian question as a problem and not as a field for partisan controversy. The Thompson-Garratt combination is unusual, in that it allies scholarship with prescient political thinking; and the collaboration is enhanced by the fact that both writers have the knack of clothing the bones of history with the flesh and blood of human interest.

Their book is an honest effort in objectivity. Britisher and Indian alike come in for praise and blame in a narrative which is fraught with vivid glimpses of historical events, tinged with humor and enlivened with pertinent and objective comment on the men and the incidents which have figured in the dramatic story of Indo-British relations. Their account of British rule in India, moreover, has the added value that it quite unconsciously leads to political conclusions. After a century and a half of British rule, the authors see a position reached which gives grounds for a guarded optimism about the future of the Indian race. The struggle in India has been accompanied by bloodshed and savagery; yet when all has been said by the extreme protagonists on both sides, its conduct justifies the belief that its outcome may be a sane and civilized relationship between the two countries.

* * *

Involved and chaotic although Indian history has been, the book suggests that India, with all its schisms, has achieved a certain unity. This unity has come, too from the British connection. The British are often attacked as a race who went as suppliants to India seeking leave to trade and by devious ways of treachery became rulers of a distracted, helpless land. The authors rightly point out that the miracle is not that commerce ultimately expanded into empire but that for such a long time the British were traders and nothing else. In the opening section of the book, they quite definitely show that the early British in India were less interested in empire building than were the nationals of other lands.

From small beginnings the administrative control spread, until by the time of the Indian Mutiny the country was being administered on a scale almost outside the ability of the administrators to control. Something like unity had been achieved under notable characters, whose appearance at each stage of development almost suggests that there was always a man for the propitious moment. Clive, Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Monro, Malcolm and other Britishers stand out, varying in personal traits and virtues, but fired with zeal for their work and its aims as they saw it. The story is not without some black pages, but the final impression is somehow left that good came of it all. Later British leaders, who came within the control of the new order established after the mutiny, are shown as men with a passion for their work of administration and government and fired with desire to help the peasants, who remain the ultimate and the silent witnesses of the boon of the British Raj.

A. INGLIS

Noonday

American Song, by Paul Engle. New York: Doubleday Doran. $1.75.

SACRIFICING NOTHING of that law and order fundamental to all poetry from centuries before Chaucer to the end of time, yet sufficiently individual to interpret the spirit of a land still new where literature is concerned, Paul Engle, one of the younger American writers, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, speaks a word of hope to the world.

With quick ear he catches the confused rhythms of Manhattan, radio-chanted jazz, the Negro evangelist "beating the drum of God from Harlem to Mobile, with diamonds studding his teeth"; and he finds the clear, pure strain of vox Americana where "all our days are rip-tides cutting through the inexorable flow of history."

It is the song of men who dared to face the light. In "Complaint to Sad Poets," inquiry is made whether they will not some time be done with barking at the moon; and they are urged to:

> Live in the glaring day until the arms
> Of the shy self reach upward to embrace
> The wide, wind-trampled archway of the sky.

So, too, it is the vigorous praying of the strong, who, having "shot the last shaggy buffalo on the Western plains," foresee the increasing opportunity to perpetuate the powerful beauty, the pioneer integrity, of America.

There are flashes extremely vivid, as, for instance, in the description of noon, where we read of "the tautened air and the stretched wind that twists like a coiled spring." A voice echoed from the past is that of Shelley, who in the poem, "Fire at Viareggio," is identified with the new, self-releasing struggle.

P. P. S.

HILDA FAUNCE

Navajos

Desert Wife, by Hilda Faunce. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

DOWN THE ROAD out of Oregon rumbles a creaking wagon, Arizona bound. The wagon passes and out of the alkali dust that rolls up in its wake, pictures pigmented from the multicolored desert sands assemble, reassemble, disappear. Painted buttes rise in sharp silhouette against a turquoise sky; dun ridges roll interminably away across sun-baked plains; buzzards poise with motionless wings in the wind's upper reaches; coyotes skulk under the shoulders of dusty arroyas; horsebacked figures loom—portentous in blanketed obscurity — against a desert night; high stars; wide vistas; lean shadows; dusty hogans; squatting Indians who trail talking fingers through the sands . . . the Southwest, rolling up blindingly in the lea of a passing wagon!

"Desert Wife" is the title of a book that rolls and jounces and pushes and draws and lifts and strains, and that enlists the reader in an effort, almost physical, to become a part of a much-fictionized but still almost-untouched country—that off-the-highway country in what was once known as the Great American Desert. It places the reader on the seat of a lumber wagon in company with desert-hungry Ken and his home-hungry wife, it goes swaying and bucking down through Idaho, into the land of the Navajos; and back in the sand-painted hills of Arizona, it completes a modern Odyssey at an Indian trading post.

It is essentially a true story; true in its unerring penetration of the Navajo psychology and in its reportorially exact description of Indian ways and ceremonies. It is true in the further sense of having been lived; for the episodes so skillfully woven into story form were taken from notes originally written when the author was actually living on the scenes she depicts.

"Desert Wife" may not be high literature in the academic sense; but it adds immeasurably to that growing literature of the West to which all too few authentic observers are contributing. I know the country of which Hilda Faunce writes so convincingly. I know something of those earthy but reverent people of the hogans, the Navajos. And in reading "Desert Wife," mine has been the experience of sitting quietly at home while participating strenuously in the familiar activities of a long time ago.

H. E. W.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

So He Wrote 'Das Kapital'

Karl Marx, by E. H. Carr. London: Dent. 12s. 6d. net.

LIKE OTHER prophets, Karl Marx has become a legend, and people who have never read a line of his works will rave, either with fury or with enthusiasm, at the mere mention of his name. It is thus a thing to be thankful for that so calm and detached, as well as thorough and accurate, a biography as this which Mr. Carr has written should be set forth for the use of those who wish to know and not merely to declaim. It is based not on fancies but on facts, not on rumors but on authoritative documents. Nor is the accuracy purchased at the expense of liveliness. Mr. Carr manages his mass of material so ably, and wields so skillful a pen, that his book is interesting from cover to cover. A more fascinating "study in fanaticism," indeed, would be hard to find.

I cannot say that the picture drawn by Mr. Carr is a pleasant one; indeed his studied moderation only emphasizes the extreme unattractiveness of Marx's character, and is more damning than the ignorant vituperations of a die-hard Tory. Marx appears repellent in every relation of life except only as husband and father. As son, as friend, as social leader, there is nothing good to say of him. He quarreled with everybody, and especially with his benefactors. Against the "capitalist" statesmen, Bright, Cobden, Gladstone, his one weapon was abuse; but he reserved his worst tirades for those who, while in general sympathy with his aims, ventured to criticize his plans in detail. All of these found it impossible to work with him—Bruno Bauer, Harney, Lassalle, Liebknecht Ernest Jones, Bakunin, left him one by one, and the end was the destruction of the "International," the organization on which he had built his hopes.

* * *

Hear what the gentle Carl Schurz said of him: "To no opinion which differed from his own did he accord even condescending consideration. Every argument that he did not like he answered either with biting scorn or with opprobrious aspersions upon the motives of him who had advanced it. I remember the cutting disdain with which he pronounced the word *bourgeois;* and as a *bourgeois*—that is, as a detestable example of the deepest mental and moral degeneracy—he denounced every one who dared to oppose his opinions." This was the man whom some people have called the "venerable Karl Marx."

He retained *one* friend, Friedrich Engels, to whom he owed everything, and without whose financial aid he must have starved; but Engels was a worshiper who never contradicted, and even to Engels his letters show at times a strange lack of human sympathy.

* * *

But Marx without Marxism is nothing; and Mr. Carr's book is no less valuable for its account of the system than for its picture of the founder. Two admirable chapters are devoted specially to this side of the subject, and everywhere that side is kept in view. The student will find here a more exact description of what Marx really meant than in almost any of the works which have hitherto endeavored that difficult task; and the sketch of the times in which Marx grew up will enable him, as far as possible, to *understand* the man and his ideas. Those, it must never be forgotten, were the early days of industrialism, when the masters were piling up wealth in utter disregard of the lives and happiness of the workers; when children six years of age were harnessed to coal trucks; and when, in certain towns, it was hard to find man or woman of the laboring class not utterly worn out and broken at 30. This, to Marx, was the fruit of "capitalism"; the records of these horrors he sought out with ceaseless and gloating diligence in the British Museum, and poured into the pages of "Das Kapital," to be slogans in the coming war of extermination between the higher and the lower classes. It is these pages that have become the bible of the Soviets, and have led the Russian Republics to slaughter the "bourgeois" as Israel slaughtered the Canaanite and the Amorite.

The story is painful, but it is all-important; and nowhere is it better told than in Mr. Carr's book.

E. E. KELLETT

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Those who are in touch with business developments at home or abroad will find much to interest them in the advertisements on this page.

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THE BUSY THAMES, WITH TOWER BRIDGE

British Trade Treaties

RESTRICTIONS making for ultimate freedom of trade are seen at London in recently signed Anglo-French and other trade treaties.

These treaties are bastions in an amazingly complicated series of defensive trade walls that are being built up around Britain. The walls are in four distinguishable lines.

The innermost and lowest wall was erected in February, 1932, when Britain left its traditional policy of free trade and resorted to tariffs. It is to protect United Kingdom farmers and manufacturers against "dumping" from abroad.

The next wall is somewhat higher. It was an outcome of the British Empire Conference at Ottawa in July, 1932. It gives in Britain to British overseas Empire products advantages second only to those retained for goods produced at home.

The wall of which the Anglo-French pact forms part is yet higher. It applies to the goods of those foreign states that have entered into special agreements with Britain. These agreements provide for such mutual advantages on both sides as have proved feasible without infringing those reserved by Britain for home and Empire producers.

The fourth wall is still more lofty. It includes the special tariff imposed on July 4, 1932, by Britain for purposes of debt collection, against the Irish Free State. It also covers the clearing house and other arrangements approved by the British Parliament in June, 1934, for use against Germany.

The British system as a whole comprises not only tariffs but also "quotas," that is, quantitative limitation of imports. The "quotas" are being used chiefly in the interests of British farmers. They are designed to raise home prices of such agricultural products as bacon and butter. There are also British state subsidies of various kinds, as, for example, for home-produced wheat and sugar.

The pacts with outside nations give to foreign goods strictly limited access—preferably in British ships—to the British market. In exchange, Britain has bargained for similar access to foreign markets. The Anglo-French pact admits French silks to Britain on easy terms. British coal and other goods enjoy increased sales in France. Direct exchange of British coal for certain classes of French timber is also provided for.

An Anglo-Russian agreement conditions the amount of British purchases of Soviet goods by that of United Kingdom products bought by Russia. An object here aimed at has been to increase British exports to Russia to a level commensurate with that of United Kingdom imports of Soviet commodities.

An Anglo-Danish pact provides for Britain to buy a guaranteed proportion of its foreign supplies of bacon, hams, eggs and fish from Denmark. In return, Denmark agrees to absorb increased quantities of such British goods as iron, steel and coal.

An Anglo-Argentine pact adds to similar arrangements a provision to facilitate the transfer of payments in satisfaction of British monetary claims. Anglo-Swedish, Anglo-Norwegian, Anglo-German and Anglo-Finnish agreements of an analogous kind are also in force. Ones with Poland and Holland are pending.

The complexity of the United Kingdom system is partly due to its taking account, in the case of Empire countries, of national sentiment as well as of trade advantage. Preëxisting contractural obligations have produced additional complications. Britain has "most favored nation" agreements with a number of states, that is, arrangements whereby trade concessions given to one nation are not to be refused to other applicants.

This means that tariffs on non-Empire goods have to be of uniform application. Another difficulty arises from British governmental disclaimers, at the last general election, of intention to tax food. Quotas have been a way out of some of these tangles. They are also claimed to be less susceptible than are tariffs to being rendered nugatory by state subsidies in the countries of supply.

The system claims to have given to the British producer a larger share than before in the home market; also, to have added to the solidarity of the British Empire at a time when material bonds were being increasingly loosened.

Up to the present the system has increased the impediments to international trade. But the British Government hopes that this may prove only a passing phase. Mr. Walter Runciman, the minister mainly responsible for the scheme, is himself a convinced free-trader. The view prevails at Westminster that this fact implies no clash of ideals. So long as Britain kept its own market open unconditionally to the goods of all comers, it is argued, so long was there no compelling reason for other nations to admit British products.

This has changed with Britain's adoption of protection. It is now claimed that—as in the nursery tale of the old woman who couldn't get the pig home over the garden stile—a stick may prove effectual where persuasion has failed.

A Teaching Junket to Natal

IN THE AUTUMN of 1931 the head mistress of a well-known school in Natal wrote to me in England saying she badly needed furlough, and asking if I could possibly act as her substitute from June to December, 1932. I applied to the governors of my college for leave of absence and was granted it.

I had an interesting voyage, with a halt at the historic isle of Saint Helena. After a 10 days' stay at Cape Town, I went all round the coast to Durban. Then came a wonderful motor trip through the cotton and sugar lands around the town and on through the Valley of the Thousand Hills to Maritzburg, 2000 feet above sea level, toward the great mountain range of the Drakenberg.

This city is full of fine buildings. Its streets, often lined with subtropical, brilliant-blossomed trees, are wide enough for an ox-wagon to turn in, even if drawn by 12 yoke of oxen. One of my first impressions was that of the much-mixed population: Indian and Zulu, Dutch and British, and many other nationalities.

We will leave the hot street and enter the cool cloistered school building with classrooms leading from the cloisters, which take the place of our corridors. When the temperature in summer varies from 105° to 110° at midday, these cloisters give welcome protection, and even in winter, when temperature might vary from 40° to 75° in a day, doors and windows were always open and no artificial heating was used.

Above the cloisters is a wide open sleeping balcony, and here perhaps 30 girls would sleep, while the rest would be housed in airy little bedrooms for two, which led off the main balcony. Two other houses contain special classrooms, dining room and further dormitories. From the balcony we look over the grounds to a beautiful view of river, valley and hills, while in the foreground are two poinsettia trees, with their flamingo-like scarlet flowers.

FEATHERED FINERY IN NATAL

But what a difference from our English scenery! The ground is chiefly bare, brown earth, dotted about with trees, and the landscape is painted in yellows and browns.

I found, of course, that all the chores of the school were done by native or colored workers. How I learned to love the pictures of these native workers which met me at every turn! The "boys" were so silent when mixing with white folk; so garrulous and full of laughter among themselves.

When I took over the direction of the school, I found the ideals of work and play just those we find at home. This was natural, for the school had been started by one of the pioneer students of Newnham College, Mary Moore, and she had inspired it with her own high ideals and it worked under the motto of William of Wykeham, "Manners Makyth Manne."

Some girls from farms "upcountry" came in very backward, but all the girls seemed much more able to plan for themselves on businesslike lines than children elsewhere of the same age. Quite small children are sent on long train journeys lasting several days, but the railway officials know all about such children and "father" them splendidly.

Some things I found very strange. We had two school gates leading from the grounds which were seldom closed. Through these would come natives and Indians peddling their wares, pottery or wooden curios, beadwork or flowers, fruits or sweets. Often as we left the dining room we would see a perfect picture of these dusky natives, squatting by the pathway, with great baskets of brilliant blooms around them, and off many boarders would rush for pennies with which to buy.

I also made a trip into Rhodesia. There you can feel what are the problems and the possibilities of the clash of nations and civilizations in all the African Continent around you. You may understand what tremendous progress might be made by the sympathetic understanding of the Bantu tribes and what responsibilities lie with those who undertake educational work or join the wonderful missions of many nations which are such an integral part of the African life.

More particularly does this problem make itself felt in Johannesburg. If the world is to thirst for gold, and the mines need more than a quarter of a million workers to delve for that gold, there must be a great educational effort toward the establishment of a right feeling of fellowship.

It is for these vast visions which the interchange of work may bring that I hope many teachers will try to get exchange posts for at least a year. Others, like me, will then hear of and perhaps help to supply Africa's needs.

F. D. CARLESS.

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Where did the Trader Indians live?
What is the difference between stars and planets?
Why is the ocean salt?
Who first reached the North Pole?
What is at the center of the earth?
Where is the "Dome of Heaven"?

IF HE is a Calvert School pupil, he knows! Not because the answers are *drilled* into him, but because his lessons are so fascinating, so interesting that he needs no urging to study! As one third-year pupil says, "Lessons are *fun!*" the Calvert way.

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Classes in the Upper School at Principia are friendly and informal. All groups are small, permitting frequent discussion and recitation. The group pictured finds that house wiring is an interesting problem in applied physics.

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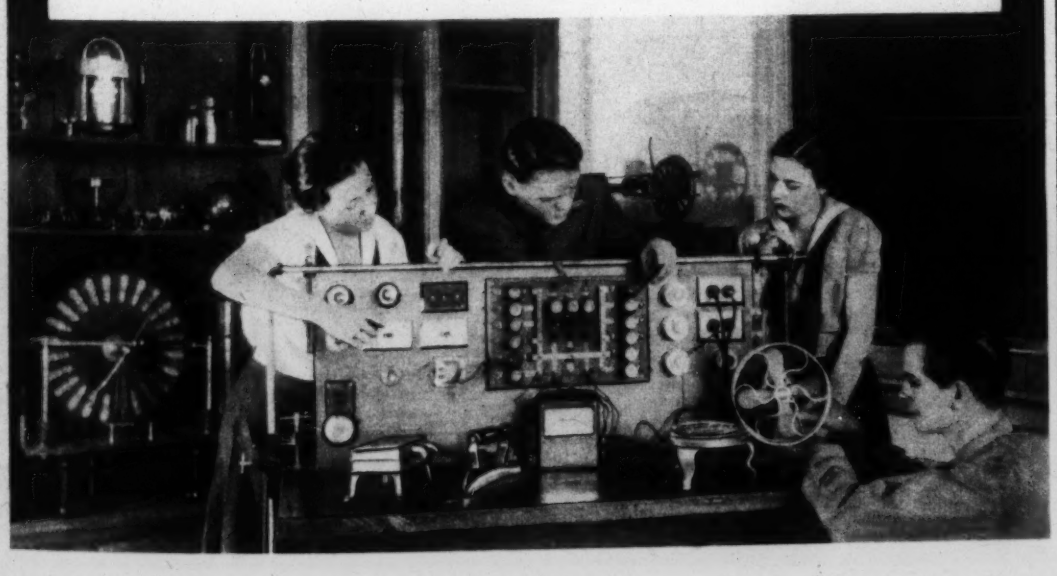


Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

TULLY NETTLETON is a member of the Monitor's Washington staff and a frequent contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section and the Editorial Page.

FRANCIS P. MILLER recently returned from a trip around the world inspecting student groups and movements in many different countries. Few other people are in such close touch with international student affairs. Mr. Miller is the co-author with Helen Hill of "The Giant of the Western World."

TA-DE-WIN (Mabel F. Knight), an adopted member of the Omaha tribe, usually writes about Indians, but today she changes her subject. Her contact with the Indians has brought her into touch with frontier lands and pioneer people.

STOKES ANTHONY BENNETT draws upon his experience in journalism to treat a world problem from a refreshing angle.

ALFRED N. GOLDSMITH, consulting engineer, is an authority on radio communications. Dr. Goldsmith is past president, fellow and director of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and a fellow of numerous technical and scientific societies.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES is an eminent Liberal journalist in England. His article describing changes in the European press appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Aug. 8.

OWEN TWEEDY has made extensive explorations in little-known portions of Asia and Africa. His article about King Fuad of Egypt was published in the Weekly Magazine Section for July 18.

British Business

BRITAIN, BOTH IN the value of its overseas trade and in the profits of its industries is shown by the past half year's statistics to be still upon the upgrade.

Foreign trade of £552,000,000 for the six months ending June 30, 1934, was larger by £56,000,000 than in the same period of 1933. Business profits of 642 concerns, as compiled for the same period by the Economist of London, a weekly financial journal, were 18 per cent better than in the same period a year ago.

Overseas commerce as measured by the Government Board of Trade was up by 13 per cent in the import column and by 8 per cent in that of exports.

The increase in imports was largely in raw materials, that is £25,000,000 out of £42,000,000.

"PLEASE WAIT A MINUTE, MOTHER, I'M GETTING NEW ZEALAND!"
John Webster, Twelve, of Canton, Mass., One of the Youngest Amateur Operators in the United States.

. . 'Next War'

(Continued from Page 5)

establish true amity and brotherliness, but they are proceeding without making impersonal, impartial love the decisive factor. Nationalism of an exaggerated type plays too influential a part in world affairs at present, and this nationalism, proud and exacting, is tending to produce the exact opposite of what is needed to bring about genuine fraternalism and lasting peace among the nations.

But, in the lines of an inspired poet:

". . . right is right, . . .
And right the day must win."

How satisfying it is to know that good is always more powerful than evil, and right more potent than wrong! How helpful to see that right-thinking men and women in ever-increasing numbers are rising up on all sides and demanding that war be forever outlawed and banished, and that peace be made permanent!

"Righteousness exalteth a nation," and this righteousness—right wiseness—is day by day growing more apparent throughout the world. This means that civilization is really going forward, despite some outward appearances; that "the humanization of man" is becoming more pronounced, and that true or spiritual law is being recognized as the only harmonious operating force among mankind.

War is an evil, because it breaks the law of love, the law of good; and evil is *never* a necessity. Therefore, the needlessness of war is plainly manifest.

German Imports

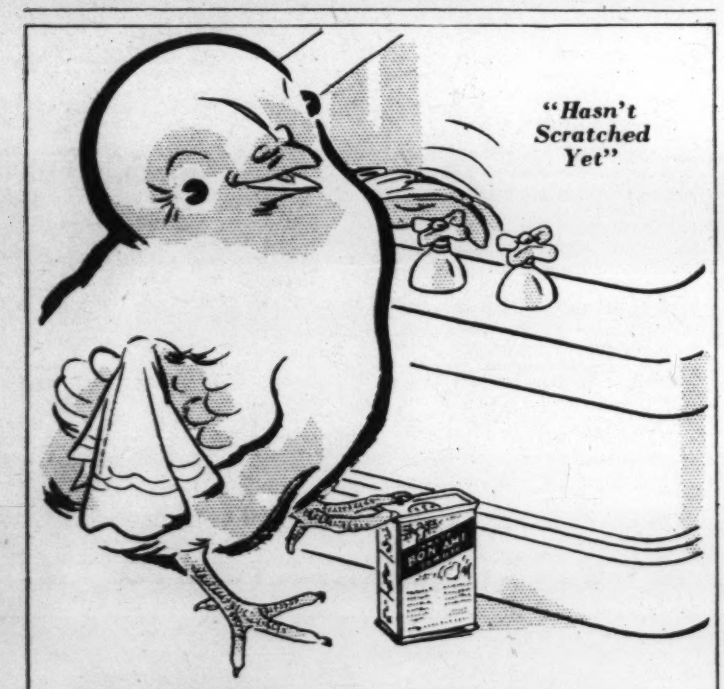
Germany reports an increase in silk and rayon imports for the first quarter of 1934. Volume for this period was 4183 metric tons, valued at 19,656,000 reichsmarks, compared with 3649 metric tons, valued at 18,734,000 reichsmarks for the like period of 1933. Total exports of silk and rayon also increased in the first quarter of 1934. Volume increased to 4582 metric tons from 4006 metric tons in the same period of 1933, but their value showed a marked decline.

. . Dots, Dashes

(Continued from Page 6)

(as well as to ships at sea). This advanced method, which yields an exact reproduction of the original message, even if of complex nature, may well be the radiotelegraph method of the future.

There is one additional aspect of international radio communication which has been distinctly beneficial. The radio and cable circuits across the oceans have been vigorously competitive. It is believed by some that the cable art was progressing slowly at the time that transoceanic radio appeared on the scene. The new art strongly stimulated the older one; and the healthy rivalry of these two methods of communication has strengthened each of them and has built up many new sources of message traffic and substantially widened and improved the entire field of international communication. In but little over a decade a great new field has been opened and has reached an advanced stage of service.



"THERE'S a real gleam to the tubs I clean"

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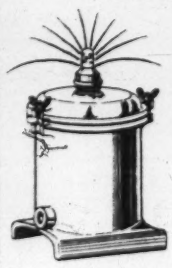

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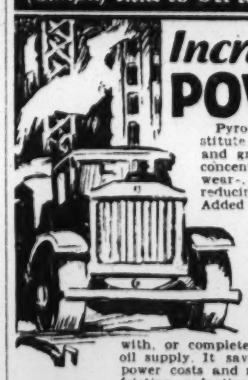

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Silver . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

A previous contributor (Leo Pasvolsky in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor for July 3) has indulged in an attack on the policy of the United States Government in establishing silver as a part of the metallic basis for our currency.

He characterizes this policy as "an economically bad and wholly unnecessary piece of legislation" and implies that it is dishonest in that its intent is the "enrichment of silver producers and of speculators in that metal at the expense of the rest of the community."

This contributor evidently belongs to that school of thought which violently attacks any attempt to do anything which does not conform to its opinions as to the sanctity of its deflationary program, and is willing to distort the facts to carry its point.

The opposing school of thought is sincere in its opinion that an expansion of the metallic base for currency is necessary to the welfare of the country and is working to that end.

It would be hopeless to attempt to convince such a biased contributor that his conclusions might be wrong and that he should not present his opinions as facts, but justice requires an answer to these sophistries in order that the reading public may not be misled.

He states that "without adding one ounce of silver to our stocks of monetary metal we now have a currency and credit foundation for a boom so frenzied that even the mad days of 1928-29 would appear mere child's play by comparison."

The stock exchange gambling of that period had no more connection with the national metallic reserves than the chips on a gambling table, since it was financed purely on credit money and paper profits, and the statement that we have too much money is doubly ridiculous when the entire metallic treasury reserve would not be enough to pay one year's interest on the federal, state, and municipal debts.

It is the evident purpose of the Government to build up a stock of real money instead of an unauthorized and uncontrollable flood of credit money on which everyone must pay a never-ending toll of interest, which melts like snow before a Chinook in times of adversity.

It might interest the readers to know that there is no such thing as a silver miner, *per se*, since virtually all silver is produced as a by-product from the mining and treatment of ores containing copper, lead, zinc and gold. The metal-mining industry derives very little profit on the silver content alone. What is important, however, is that the entire metal-mining industry is handicapped through a manipulated depreciation of its various products, including silver.

In most of the arid and mountainous regions of the West, whence virtually all of the metals originate, there is no other source of livelihood for the inhabitants than metal mining, and it is a highly unsocial attitude to oppose, directly or indirectly, a basic industry where a million or more of men could find employment if a fair price were paid for their products, instead of existing, as they now do, on made work under the Government's present emergency plan. Moreover, the vast quantity of supplies that would be bought by these employed workers and their families would add greatly to the general prosperity, and the new money produced would increase the permanent national wealth.

If this economist contributor's reason were carried to its logical conclusion he should favor retirement of our fractional silver currency and the issuance of "shinplasters" and greenbacks with no metallic backing since, in the last analysis, neither silver nor gold has any intrinsic value except in the arts, in dentistry, and jewelry.

Without silver there would be no pictures in this paper since there would be no photography. Without the products of the metal mines there would be no lead or antimony to cast the type for its printing. Without copper there would be no radio, electric lights, motors, automobiles, telephones, railways or street cars. In fact, without the metal miner there would be none of the conveniences and luxuries that we call civilization and, since an attack on silver is an attack on the whole metal-mining industry, why not give it a fair deal?

The enacted silver purchase law was a pitiful compromise, since silver bought at 50 cents an ounce has a ratio of 70 to 1, or, at its maximum permitted price of $1.29, it is 27 to 1. For many centuries the average ratio of production was between 14 and 15 ounces of silver to one of gold, and until the demonetization of silver, it was always used as primary money. For many centuries the pound sterling was the British standard, based on a pound of silver of a definite fineness and our silver dollar has always been accepted at its face value.

The annual silver production of the United States averages 300,000,000 ounces under normal production and, if it were all called into the treasury, it would require thirty to forty years to reach its maximum of 25 per cent ratio to gold, if no more gold were acquired. But, if an average production of gold were maintained, at a ratio of 27 to 1, like the houn' dog chasing the rabbit it would "never catch up."

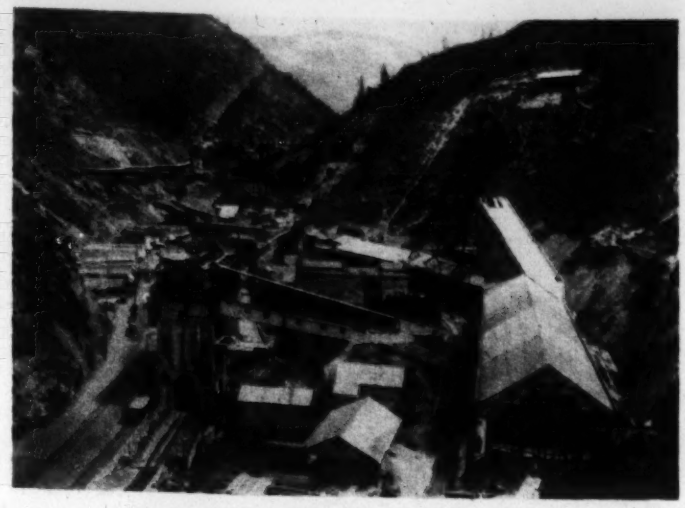
If our economist contributor would come out West and work in a silver (or other) mine for a year and observe the infinite labor, large capital investment and close technical supervision necessary to produce and refine the small silver values in the average grade of ore extracted, we venture to predict that he would be as insistent as any other miner that silver should be valued at $2.19 an ounce or one-sixteenth the price of gold.

The Comstock Lode in Nevada produced some $600,000,000 in silver which saved the credit of the Union at the close of the Civil War. Some immense fortunes were made by a few operators, but these same fortunes have long since been spent and distributed over the nation and have remained as permanent wealth in durable goods.

Unlike the farmer, the miner can harvest but one crop and, when the mines are exhausted, he must look for other fields. Moreover, a great percentage of mines for metals such as silver and gold yield no profit whatsoever, but they are a national asset in that they provide employment for large numbers of men and additional employment to those engaged in serving them.

Immense sums have been spent to aid the farmer, while nothing has been done to subsidize the miner, who is engaged in an equally basic industry. On the contrary, many handicaps and restrictions have been imposed upon him until metal mining has been almost wiped out. However, since the revaluation of silver and gold in terms of our national currency has been established, a ray of hope is beginning to shine through the dark clouds of discouragement and despair for those whose destiny is bound up in this basic industry, metal mining.

FRANCIS E. AGNEW,
Mining Engineer.
Huntington Park, Calif.



WHERE LEAD AND SILVER "COME UP FOR AIR"
The Great Hecla Mine Near Burke, Idaho.

* * *

"Plight of Average Man" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Magazine Section of the July 25 issue of The Christian Science Monitor the article, "The Plight of the Average Man" by John Sidney Braithwaite, expresses facts with which everyone should become familiar in order that he shall close his mental door to mass mesmerism and rise above mass inertia.

Unquestionably Mr. Braithwaite has laid bare the root of the difficulties confronting democracies throughout the world today. Mass inertia, the result of "propaganda which is opposed to the exercise of reason," instituted by "self-seeking propensities" argues discouragement, and the uselessness of making even the slight effort to cast one's vote on the right side.

The individual must learn his place as a member of this great organization, a democracy, and his responsibility therein as a good citizen, actively and courageously standing for those things which intelligence, morality and unselfishness demand.

Please let us have more on this subject.

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH.
Erie, Penna.

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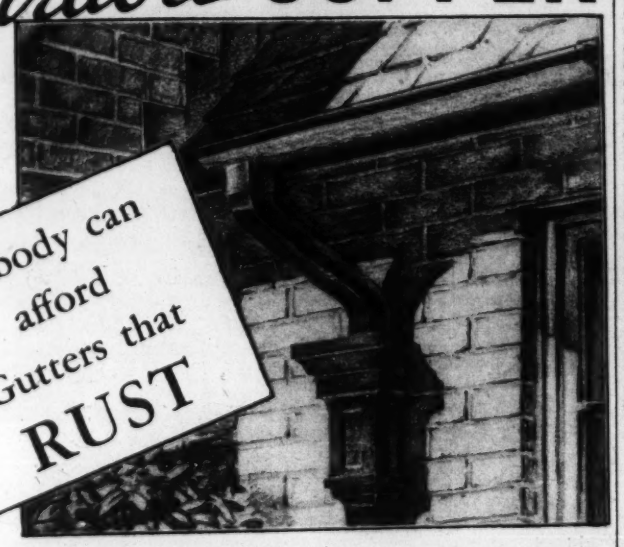

GUTTERS, rainpipes and roof flashings that rust will *sooner or later* fail. At best, repeated painting only delays damaging leaks and expensive repairs. You can avoid this by building or repairing with Anaconda Copper. It *cannot rust*. Gutters and rainpipes of Copper for the average 7-room Colonial house cost only about $35 more than rustable metal—an amount saved over and over again in freedom from repair bills.

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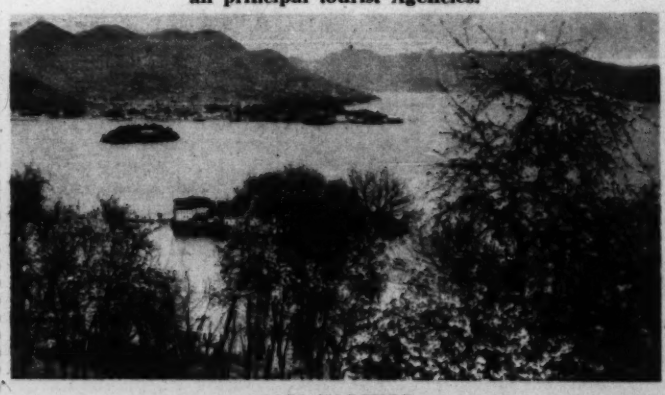


LAGO MAGGIORE

Here's a NEW TRICK *in making meringues—*

THIS makes a successful, delicious meringue—the soft variety that dresses up a pie or pudding into a marvelous dessert.

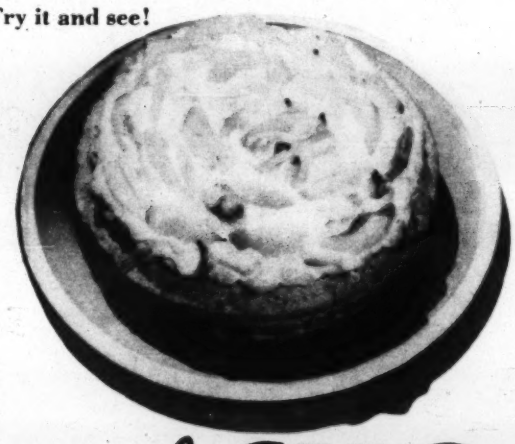
2 egg whites
4 tbsp. powdered sugar
½ tsp. Rumford Baking Powder
Pinch of salt
¼ tsp. vanilla or lemon or almond extract

Beat egg whites until stiff. Then gradually add sugar, sifted with Rumford Baking Powder, continuing beating until mixture is fine-grained and holds its shape. Spread on pie and bake in a *slow* oven (300 degrees) for twenty minutes.

Note the important and unusual ingredient—Rumford! It makes the meringue especially fluffy, keeps it that way—through the baking and afterwards.

Eggs must be fresh; sugar finely granulated or powdered—and sifted before combining with egg whites. The proportion of 2 level tablespoonfuls of sugar to each egg white is best. See that the oven temperature is correct and that the meringue is baked the proper length of time—20 minutes in a 300-degree oven.

Try it and see!



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